The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 1—4½ P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool 21st ult., is signaled. The news for the Associated Press will be expressed to Sackville, and thence be forwarded by telegraph, to-morrow morning. The course of the Directors of the Nova Scotia line renders this resort imperative.

Later from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 31.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night, with San Francisco dates of the 9th inst.

The advices are entirely unimportant. The Municipal election in Los Angeles City, on the 2d, is said to have resulted in the defeat of the Administration ticket.

Business at San Francisco showed some symptoms of reviving.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco previously to the 9th: *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; ships *James Brown* and *Santa Claus*, from Hong Kong; *Sweepstakes*, from New-York.

Sailed: bark *Lizzie Jarvis*, for Hong Kong.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 1.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church is in session to-day. About one-half of the Delegates were here at the organization. The remainder are expected to night. The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL B. HOWE, of New-Brunswick, N. J., was chosen President. The session was occupied in presenting reports of Standing Committees.

Organization of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 1.

Our State Legislature organized, to-day, by the choice of Republican officers throughout. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, of Concord, was elected President of the Senate; GREENLEAF CUMMINGS, of Lisbon, Clerk, and WM. A. PARSTON, of New Ipswich, Assistant-Clerk.

In the House, N. B. BAYANT, of Concord, was chosen Speaker, and HENRY O. KENT, of Lancaster, Clerk. Governor GOODWIN will deliver his address to-morrow.

The election festivities, to-day, are unusually demonstative.

The Virginia State Election.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The *States* says that returns from 129 counties in Virginia show LETCHER 3,700 ahead of GOGGIN.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the reported and official returns of 128 counties give LETCHER 3,542 majority, and tha the remaining counties to hear from gave WISE 1,381 majority.

Prominent Democrats are confident of a majority of over 5 000 for LETCHER.

There is no truth in the report that CASKIE is elected to Congress.

It is reported that LETCHER is very ill at home.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, June 1.

The Republican County Convention, to-day, nominated E. H. IRISH for State Senator, and THOS. MELLON for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The Convention, this evening, is balloting for Members of the Assembly.

The Galena Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 1.

The annual election of Directors of the Galena Railroad took place to-day, and resulted strongly in favor of the Newberry ticket. This secures the bridging of the Mississippi at Clinton and repudiates the Turner policy of bridging at Lyons thus removing a difficulty, heretofore existing, to a close connection with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road. The number of shares represented was twenty-eight thousand.

United States Homœopathic Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The United States Homœopathic Convention convened at Mercantile Hall to-day. Dr. P. P. WELLS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President; Dr. H. D. PAINE, of Albany, Secretary; and C. H. SPIFF, of New-Haven, Treasurer. The lecture this evening was delivered by Dr. S. S. GUY, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Convention is fully attended.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—(New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, June 1.

The commission to investigate the complaints on the Home Missionary field are Drs. Patterson, Brainerd, Allen, Curtis, Wood, Fowler, and Messrs. Benedict, White, Jessup and Pinneo.

The Assembly dissolved last night. It is regarded as the most practical, efficient and harmonious Assembly since the division.

Fire in Springfield, Vt.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Wednesday, June 1.

A destructive fire occurred in this village last night, consuming the machine shop of PARKS & WILSON, the cabinet shop of DANIEL SANDERS, a large boarding-house connected with the cotton factory, and a dwelling house. The loss is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

The Murder of Olif Olson.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, C. W., Monday, June 1.

The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict, this morning, of willful murder against GEORGE REED, a runner, for the death of OLIF OLSON, whose body was found under the river bank Sunday. REED has been arrested.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, with 130 passengers, a small cargo, and $1,268,514 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 1.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., May 31.

New-England Manufacturers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The manufacturers of New-England have decided to have a great sale of their fabrics, at Fanuil Hall, during the second week in July.

STARTLING CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENTS—AN ORGANIZED BAND OF BURGLARS.—In the Cambridge Police Court, yesterday, a young man named WM. MAJOR was held for trial at the Common Pleas Court on a charge of complicity with FAXON and DAVISON (previously held for trial) in the robbery of WM. W. DENNIS' dwelling-house, on Broadway. The principal witness was a young man named ROYAL P. DOUGLASS, an accomplice of the parties under arrest, whose testimony disclosed the existence of a club of young men, banded together for the purpose of committing burglaries and crimes of a like nature. The *Journal* states that DOUGLASS testified that himself and six other young men, including FAXON, DAVISON, MAJOR, HENRY SANBORN and WM. BUTLER, sons of respectable citizens, constituted the club, the head-quarters of which was over the grocery store of CHARLES STONE, on Main-street, Cambridgeport. Here the fellows met each other; slept nights when not on duty, and drew plans of the premises fixed upon to rob, detailing different members for special localities, and purposes, &c. The club were governed by a code of regulations, one of which, relating to the disposition of their plunder, was that none but those who ventured upon an expedition should be entitled to any of the booty obtained, and that the fruits of their combined efforts should be equally divided among the participants in the enterprise. The club has been in existence some six weeks, during which time the members have carried on a thriving business, stealing six or eight horses and vehicles, and making about fifteen burglarious attempts in this city and other places. On the night that the house of Mr. DENNIS was robbed, it was planned that four of the club, including DOUGLASS, should commit the robbery. DOUGLASS shrank from the undertaking, assigning as a reason for so doing, that Mrs. DENNIS was his aunt, and that he did not wish to rob her. He, however, furnished to his associates a plan of the premises, and allured them with visions of rich booty. The house was entered by raising a window, and robbed of silver spoons and clothing to a considerable amount.

[*Boston Herald*, 25th.

Mr. Dempster is giving concerts in Cleveland.

The officers of the Canadian Militia have held a complimentary correspondence with Gen. Eyre, on the occasion of his departure from Canada.

PAUL MORPHY IN BOSTON.

BANQUET AT THE REVERE HOUSE.

Speech of Dr. Holmes—Mr. Morphy's Response—Poem by James Russell Lowell, &c.

From the Boston Courier, June 1.

A banquet was given at the Revere House last evening, by the Boston Chess Club, in honor of Mr. PAUL MORPHY. One hundred and forty gentlemen sat at the tables, and among the guests of the evening were Chief Justice SHAW, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Ex-Judge THOMAS, President WALKER, Ex-President Sparks, and Professors Agassiz, Longfellow, Peirce, Lowell, Parker and Huntington of Harvard University; Senator Wilson, Mayor Lincoln, the Rev. T. Starr King, Mr. James T. Fields, Mr. E. P. Whipple and Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr. The Germania Band furnished music for the occasion. The company were seated about 7 o'clock, and grace was said by Professor Huntington. Supper being over, Dr. Horace Richardson, President of the Boston Chess Club, welcomed Mr. Morphy and the other guests of the evening, and hoped the welcome would be deemed none the less cordial on account of the brevity of its expression. He then introduced, as the Presiding officer of the occasion, Dr. WENDELL HOLMES, who was rapturously received. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We have met, gentlemen, some of us as members of a local association, some of us as its invited guests, but all of us as if by a spontaneous, unsolicited impulse, to do honor to our young friend, who has honored us and all who glory in the name of Americans, as the hero of a long series of bloodless battles, won for our common country.

His career is known to you all. There are many corners of our land which the truly royal game of kings and conquerors has not yet reached, where if an hour is given to pastime, it is only in an honest match of checkers played with red and white kernels of corn, probably enough, upon the top of the housewife's bellows. But there is no gap in the forest, there is no fresh-trodden waste in the prairies, which has not heard the name of the New-Orleans boy, who left the nursery of his youth, like one of those fabulous heroes of whom our childhood loved to read, and came back, bearing with him the spoils of giants, whom he had slain after overthrowing their castles and appropriating the allegiance of their queens.

I need not, therefore, tell his story. It is so long that it takes a volume to tell it. It is so brief that one sentence may embrace it all. Honor went before him, and Victory followed after.

You know the potential significance and the historical dignity of that remarkable intellectual pursuit, which, although it wears the look of an amusement, and its student uses toy like implements, as did the great inventor of logarithms, NAPIER of Merchiston, in the well known ivory *bones* or *rods* by which he performed many calculations, has yet all the characters of a science, say rather of a science mingled with a variable human element, so that the perfect chess player would unite the combining powers of NEWTON with the audacity of a LEVERRIER and the shrewd insight of TALLEYRAND. You know who of the world's masters have been chess players; happy for the world had some of them been nothing worse than chess-players. You know who have celebrated the praises of the art in prose and verse; among them the classic Italian remembered in those lines of POPE:

"Immortal Vida, on whose honored brow
The poet's bays, and critic's ivy grow"—

who wrote one poem on the Heavenly Teacher, one on the Art of Poetry, and one on the Game of Chess.

That you know all this may be taxen for granted. I need not say that there is something very different from, something far deeper than the pride which belongs to the professed amateurs or the outside admirers of this particular game, noble as it is, famous as it is, which brings us together. No, gentlemen; this seemingly gracious and pleasing occasion is far more than it seems. Through these lips of ours, as through those which have spoken before us and shall speak after us the words of welcome to our young friend, there flows the warm breath of that true American feeling which makes us all one in the moment of every great triumph achieved by a child of the Great Republic!

We who look upon the sun while the Old World sleeps are, after all, but colonists and provincials in the eye of ancient civilization. There are Europeans enough, otherwise intelligent, who, if we may trust the stories of travelers, would be puzzled to say whether a native American of the highest race, caught in one of our streets, would be white or black or red. It cannot be disguised that we have been subject to the presumption of inferiority as a new people, and that nothing has been granted us except what we have taken at the cannon's mouth, at the point of the bayonet, or in that close Indian hug of peaceful but desperate competition, which, sooner or later, must crack the loins of the civilization belonging to one or the other of the two hemispheres.

It would be tedious and ungenial to show in all its details how the American has had to make his way against these obstacles to the position he now holds before the nations. It took the revolutionary war to disprove the assertion that a British officer with a few regiments could march through the length and breadth of our land, in the face of its disorderly rebels. Once more we had to argue the question over with our dear obstinate old parent, and it was only after lugging in a dozen of his sea bull-dogs by the ears, that we succeeded in satisfying him that we could reason yard-arm to yard-arm as convincingly as we had argued bayonet to bayonet. You are not old enough, my young friend, to remember the 8th of January, 1815, but you may perhaps have heard of a great discussion which took place on that day near your native City of New-Orleans. The same question was debated. If the logic of Mr. ANDREW JACKSON had failed to convince the opposite party, and Mr. PAKENHAM'S syllogism as to provincial inferiority had been followed out in its corollary of sword and fire, your little game of life, Sir, might never have been played, which would have been a great misfortune to us and all the world—except, perhaps, the late chess-champion of England, Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON.

We love our British cousins too well to repeat all the sharp things they have said of us. Reviewers, tourists, philosophers, like COLERIDGE and CARLYLE, nay, some who had lived among us until their flesh and blood had become American, and their very bones were made over again out of our earth, have all had their fling at the Colonists and Provincials. Such tricks are catching, and have reappeared on the other side of the channel. After all the noble words spoken of our land and its institutions by writers like DE TOCQUEVILLE and CHEVALLIER, M. JULES JANIN could not let the Queen of Tragedy visit us without warning her against the barbarians of the New World, so terrible did we seem to the smooth, round, cooy-fed *feuilletonists* of the Parisian cockneys.

Now, gentlemen, there are two ways of meeting this prejudice so natural to the good people of the over ripe half of the planet. We can confess the fact of our green immaturity, but argue from the history of the past that we may yet come to something. We can show that all mankind are colonists and provincials with reference to some point, or points, from which they started: that England herself is but a settlement formed by a band of invading robbers, crossed upon a mob of emigrant squatters. We can show that the children of nations have often lived to feed, to teach, and, when necessary, to chastise their parents. We can remind our Old-Country friends that Macedonia, the kingdom of the great conqueror, and the home of the world's philosopher, was but a rough province, speaking a language hardly understood at Athens; and that the great epic, the great poem, the great work of antiquity, was written, or spoken, or sung, not in the phrase familiar to Attic ears, but in the liquid dialect of remote provincial Ionia.

That is the first way of arguing the matter. The second course is much shorter and more satisfactory. It consists in administering what in the dialect of our Yankee Ionians is called a "good licking," of course in the most polite and friendly way, to the other party in the discussion, whenever we get a chance. And that chance has, of late years, been afforded us pretty often.

Let us look very briefly at the experiments we have tried in this direction. The first was to take the rod of iron with which we were ruled—namely, a ramrod with a ball cartridge at the end of it—and break it over the backs of those who had abused it. This lesson, as we said, had to be repeated, and we trust that costly way of teaching will never have to be tried again with our sturdy old parent.

And thus the great and beneficent era of competition in the arts of peace was at last inaugurated. Now it is not fair to ask everything at once of a young and growing civilization. When our back woodsmen have just made a clearing we do not expect them to begin rearing Grecian temples; but was not, and is not, the settler's log cabin good of its kind—better than Irish shanties and English hovels? As larger wants unfolded, we have had a fair opportunity of showing what we could do. The first great work of civilized men everywhere is to tame nature. And some of her wild creatures are never yet wholly tamed, though the Old World has been at work thousands of years. There is the earth—that huge dumb servant, out of whose sturdy strength, by goading and scourging and scarifying, we wring the slow, secret toil that fills his brown arms with food for our necessities. There is the sleepless, restless, complaining monster that overlaps two-thirds of our globe with his imbricated scales—the great ocean—architect and destroyer of continents. There is man's noblest servant among the unreasoning tribes of being, of whom the oldest and grandest of books says, that "his neck is clothed with thunder," whose nature the classic fable blended with that of man himself, to make the centaur rival of demigods.

Who has tamed the earth, gentlemen, like the American, whose instruments of husbandry so far surpassed all others in the day of trial that they reaped not only all the grain before them, but all the honors and all the prizes, without leaving anything for the gleaners? Who has tamed the ocean like the American shipbuilder, whose keels have plowed the furrows in which all the navies of the world may follow at their leisure? Who has so merited that noble Homeric name of horse-subduer, the proud title of heroes, as the American enchanter, whose triumphs have never been approached before since Bucephalus trembled and stood still at the voice of ALEXANDER?

It is time for the men of the Old World to find out that they have to do with a people which, if we may borrow an expression from one of its earliest and greatest friends, "tramples upon impossibilities."

Let me give you proofs from one department of applied science. In the book before me, (*London*, 1852,) Mr. ROSS, the great English optician, says that 135° is the largest angular piece of light that can be passed through a microscopic object glass. On the cover of the object-glass before me—a glass made by CHARLES A. SPENCER then of Canastota, in the "backwoods" of New-York, as they got it in London—is marked 146°, which impossible angle he has since opened, as all the microscopic world knows, to the thrice impossible extent of 170° and upwards.

I mention this exceptionally to illustrate the audacity of Democratic ingenuity in a department remote from the wants of common life. But it is to supply these common wants that the American brain has been chiefly taxed. Here it has known no equal. One other example is enough. It took a locksmith, trained among the guessing Americans, to pick the locks of the world's artificers, and defy them all to push back the bolts of his own. So much, then, we have made thoroughly and triumphantly ours; the the breast of the earth to feed us, the back of the ocean to bear us, the strength of the horse to toil for us, and the luck of the cunning artisan to protect the fruits of our labors from the rogues the Old World sends us! We have had at first to make life possible, then tolerable, then comfortable, and at last beautiful with all that intellect can lend it.

And when the Old World gets impatient that we will not do every thing in the best way at once, when it is not contented with our material triumphs, the self-government of thirty empires; not content that we should move on as the great tide-wave moves—one broad-breasted billow, and not a host of special narrow currents; when the Old World, filled with these experts, who have often gained their skill for want of nobler objects, like the prisoners who carve cunning devices in their cells, becomes impatient, we must send over sometimes a man and sometimes a boy to try conclusions with its people in some peaceful contest of intelligence.

And this young gentleman at my right, looking as tranquil and breathing as calmly as if he were not half smothered in his laurels, is one of the boys we sent. No! I am wrong. The thoughtful mothers of America would have cried out against us with one voice if we had sent this immature youth, his frame not yet knit together in perfect manhood, to task his growing brain in those tremendous conflicts which made the huge PERE MOREL, the veteran of the Café de la Régence, strike his broad forehead and beg to be released from the very thought of following the frightful complexity of their bewildering combinations. No! the men, with their ambition and proud confidence in his strength, might have been willing to send him, but the women, with their tender love as mothers and sisters and—well wishers, would have said, "He shall not go!"

He went. It was not we that sent him—it was Honor! And when we meet to welcome his triumphant return, we know what his victories mean. We have had one more squeeze at the great dynamometer which measures the strength of the strongest of the race. There it lies in the central capital of Europe. The boy has squeezed it, and it is not now the index that moves, but the very springs that are broken!

The test is as true a one of cerebral powers as if a hundred thousand men lay dead upon the field where the question was decided—as if a score of line-of-battle ships were swinging, blackened wrecks, upon the water after a game between two mighty admirals. Where there is a given maximum there is always a corresponding average and there is not one of us who does not think better of the head he carries on his own shoulders since he finds what a battery it is that lies beneath the smooth forehead of this young brother American.

As I stretch my hand above this youthful brow it seems to me that I bear in it the welcome, not of a town or a province, but of a whole people. One smile, one glow of pride and pleasure, runs over all the land, from the shore which the sun first greets to that which looks upon the ocean where he lets fall the blazing clasp of his dissolving girdle—from the realm of our Northern sister, who looks down from her throne upon the unmelted snows of Katahdin, to hers of the broad river and the still bayou who sits fanning herself among the full-blown roses and listening to the praises of her child as they come wafted to her on every perfumed breeze.

I propose the health of PAUL MORPHY, the world's Chess-Champion—His peaceful battles have helped to achieve a new revolution; his youthful triumphs have added a new clause to the Declaration of American Independence!

Dr. HOLMES' speech was received with most enthusiastic applause throughout, and at its conclusion the whole company rose and gave nine cheers for Mr. MORPHY, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

MR. MORPHY'S RESPONSE.

Mr. MORPHY then rose and said: I sincerely thank you, and to one and all I tender my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments for the honor bestowed upon me. I am unprepared properly to respond, and I must be allowed to say, trite as I know the remark to be, that I rise under peculiar embarrassments and with unaffected diffidence. I see before and around me an intellectual aristocracy such as I have never before witnessed—men whose great and well deserved celebrity is enrolled on the lists of fame, whose literary and scientific achievements form part and parcel of their country's history. In such illustrious presence it is not for me to speak. I can only tender the Committee, along with my thanks for the cordial welcome extended me on my arrival in Boston, the expression of my sincere acknowledgments for the pleasure and honor of being surrounded by company so distinguished. You have spoken, Sir, of the game of chess. I took occasion in New York to express my views on that subject, and will not weary and detain you by repeating them here. I would only say once more that chess can never form the object of life. It is at best a relaxation from more serious pursuits. As such and as a discipline for the mind I believe it to be worthy of all commendation; and I think you will agree with me when I say that the substitution of the chess-board for the card-table would go far towards improving the morals of our people. [Applause.] I will not detain you, gentlemen, by any protracted remarks. I thank you most sincerely, Mr. President, for the kind and highly flattering manner in which you have given my health, and the gentlemen assembled for the equally flattering manner in which they have been pleased to receive it. I would beg leave to propose in conclusion:

"The literary and scientific men of whom Boston is so justly proud: the stars of first magnitude that adorn the intellectual firmament, of the country." [Great applause, and long continued cheers for Mr. MORPHY.]

Speeches were also made by Chief Justice Shaw, the Hon. Jared Sparks, Prof. Agassiz, the Rev. F. D. Huntington, the Hon. Charles Hale and others. The following were the remarks of Prof. AGASSIZ:

SPEECH OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: From the manner in which I am called for, it would seem I am expected to make some comparison between the chess-board and the animal kingdom; but I do not think it would be very fair or very amiable to compare the lower forms of the animal creation, which creep over the world, with the pawns on the chess-board, nor with the bishops, that run sideways like crabs, [laughter;] or, perhaps, to compare the knights with those devils darning needles, flying right and left, cutting all manner of capers, so that they land nobody knows where. And if leaving those lower beings aside, I rise to the higher figures, and find there a king and queen, I am equally at a loss for a comparison; and our guest, who is the representative, *par excellence*, of the chess-board, has never entered into a match in which he was *mated*. [Roars of laughter and applause.] Pardon me, gentlemen, I did not intend to play upon the word; that is not my way. [Renewed merriment.] But there is in this matter a serious, a very serious side, which I am happy to express, and which I have some right to express. I think we have, in MORPHY, a demonstration which the world has not had before, and for which the thinking world must be thankful. We may see in him the evidence that the result of intellectual generalizations can be shown on the chess board. When we generalize in our affairs, in combining a general proposition, it is considered as fancy, a mere theory, and as something worth very little, because nobody sees from what premises it is derived; but he can show how a good chess-player turns his back upon the board, and works in his mind. [Applause.]

On this point he said that he made these remarks because it might interest some of the "solid men" of Boston to know that there was a niche yet vacant in the Temple of Fame, which might be filled by him who should be found worthy of standing god-father to the Law School. That school had stood at the head of the legal seminaries of the country, and with such instructors as STORRS and ASHMUN, STORY and GREENLEAF, it could not be otherwise. These men, and their successors who now had charge of its interests had used their best endeavors to found the institution upon principle, which was not calculated for the meridian of Massachusetts alone, but for all the States and for the whole country, fitting its pupils for the bar and the bench in whatever portion of the Union they may elect.

In conclusion, Prof. PARKER said, turning to Mr. MORPHY, and referring to the hope expressed in the sentiment, that he might become a member of the Law School—"Sir, welcome, thrice welcome! I bid you welcome to a field of labor, the conditions of success in which has been said by eminent authority to be, that you must live like a hermit and work like a horse; and I do it with no fear that you will be deterred from entering upon it by the conditions."

POEM BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The following Poem was read by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL:

As I rise, Mr. Autocrat, grim with despair,
And bow to you smiling complacently there,
May I ask, while I cant my drained mind for its dregs,
What's the good of a Chair that tilts folks on their legs,
When they feel from the top of their skulls to the floor,
As sure as a gimlet to turn out a bore?
Can I hope, fishing out my dried jokes from my pocket,
'Cause I rise like a stick, I may come down a rocket?
Has a man any right, who comes after some folks,
To dream of success with his verses or jokes?
Will Fancy's sprites aid him, or Thought's mining gnomes,
Who speaks after EMERSON, rhymes after HOLMES,
Two wizards from whom, if it had any *news*,
An earthquake might learn how to bring down a house?
When Harvard has men here, *savans* of such fame,
They'd give Nature a bishop and then win the game,
What can *I* hope to say, seeing those all around
On whose speech wisdom waits as the echo on sound,
Whose silence is not the cud thought-sleep of chuirs
But the shell of the secret that's mother of pearls?
Is not AGASSIZ here, with his great dome of thought,
The State house where Nature's own statutes seem wrought,
Who, give but a scale, can construct you the shark,
That turned up his sidelong pig-eye at the Ark
With a hope that his jaws, as they shut with a slam,
Might sandwich a leg or a shoulder of Ham,
And who'd make a green turtle (he talks so persuasively) rush off to pot for the good of his race?
Is not PEIRCE there beside him, whose soul is all ears
For the rhythmical cadence of balancing spheres,
Who traces God's footprints on star-sands that beach
Lone gulfs of the Infinite baffling thought's reach,
Who on night's golden rosary, planet-impearled,
Tells his *aves* and *credos*, each least bead a world,
And who, the first term of the problem but given,
Could predict every move on the chessboard of Heaven?
I confess, since you said to me, "James, you'll be there,
And be ready to answer a call from the chair?"
I have tried my poor skull with perpetual scratch,
To as little avail as an old sulphur match,
The ingredient was wanting, whatever it is,
(You know, Mr. Chairman) that goes with a fizz.
One should have a percussion cap over his hair,
When come down on like this by old cocks in the chair,
To go off with a pop at the very first hint,
Nor wait to shake primings nor pick at the flint;
Whereas my brain's planned like an ancient queen's-arm,
That thinks before starting, and then does no harm,
Except to the lad who contrives to unhitch
The rusty old trigger and stands at the breach;
As we bards on compulsion are floored oftentimes
By the heavy recoil of their lead-laden rhymes—
Once I thought, "for a change in the programme,
I'll pose,
You give them a bit of palaver in prose?
For, though morphine should chance to surcharge the oration,
'Twould be all the better and suit the occasion."
But the muse jogged my elbow with counsel averse,
And, Weller-like, whispered me, "*You* can do worse."
So verse I've begun with, though where I bring up
Is a matter at present betwixt lip and cup;
I am more in the dark as to where I am bound
Than the good prophet Jonah of old when he found
He was being dead-headed (*some* comfort at least)
By the whale's alimentary canal, for the East—
First instance on record, and last, too, I guess,
Of the great Belly Transit performed with success.
Then what am I here for? I came with the rest,
To take a good stare at our eminent guest,
For we've an owl's notion that looks make us wise,
As if wit, like potatoes, were bred by the eyes;
Besides, I had also some right to expect
Met-a-Morphy-sis here which I would not neglect;
I might come as a bore, and believe me a scion
Of the lion's own stock if I drink with the lion.
A true dinner-speech, I conceive, is a way
Of gracefully having your nothing to say,
And when you have said it, of knowing 'tis said,
And so without bother just shutting your head;
I know I've said mine, and will give up the ghost
After one little mouthful of rhyme-buttered toast.
I give you the men, wheresoe'er born and bred,
Who win in the tough race of life by a head,
Who prove the time's coming, howe'er far away,
When the forehead that's broadest will carry the day,
And chiefly our guest, who has shown that the wreath
Need not turn us so often, the head underneath,
That a poison of jealousy, meanness, or quarrel,
Is not always distilled from the leaves of the laurel,
I give you the man who can think out and dare
His bloodless Marengos on twelve inches square,
Yet so modest, the conquered all feel that they meet
With a Morphy—and not mortifying defeat.

ARIZONA.

Murder of Five Mexicans—Ruffianism—Barbarages by the Apaches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

Much excitement is prevailing here in relation to the murder of five Mexicans in the Sonoita Valley by a gang of vagabonds, under the lead of one PAGE and AKE. It has required the greatest exertions on the part of our citizens to prevent the whole Mexican population leaving at once. Captain EWELL, of the dragoons, at once commenced patrolling the country with his company, assuring the Mexicans that he would protect them from any interference on the part of these "bad Americans." On the 11th he visited the mines of the Sonora Company, with the Director Mr. LATHROP, and gave the employes assurance that the troops would see that they were not driven off. Mr. L. told them they should be protected, and that all the citizens would unite in giving them protection; with this they were satisfied, and nearly all remained. Not so, however, with field hands; they have all run for Sonora, leaving many valuable ranches without protection, and at the time of year their services are absolutely necessary for irrigating the crops. This was a cold-blooded murder. It can have no milder term applied to it.

The citizens have called a meeting to take steps to rid the country of these bad men; if they do not leave, the only alternative is a "rope and tree." While all our citizens will regret being obliged to resort to this course, they are almost unanimous in having these men punished. We have no law here, no Judge or even Justice of the Peace.

The General Government has sent out a Custom-House officer to collect a few dimes from the pack trains that come in from Sonora, thereby taxing us about 25 per cent., yet with this remembrance they send us no laws or means of enforcing any.

The course taken in relation to these men is or ought to be evidence of sufficient integrity and justice on the part of the citizens of this border to satisfy our friends that we are a law-and-order community.

On Friday, the 6th inst., GREENBURY BYRD, an American, was found on a ranche just above Tomacacari, mortally wounded. He was taken up and properly cared for, but died on Friday night. The deceased, a quiet, respectable young man, was attacked, it is believed, by his own Mexican laborers, and left for dead. The murderers took considerable stock belonging to the place, and left for Sonora. Mr. BYRD was from one of the Carolinas, but emigrated to Arizona from Waco, McLenan County, Texas. He had been in the country about one year and a half, residing most of the time at Calabazas ranche. No reason can be assigned for this murder, except plunder, as Mr. BYRD was in the habit of treating his men kindly.

One of the warriors belonging to the Apache war party now in Sonora has returned, and gives a report of their proceedings as far as Fronteras. Nothing of importance transpired until the morning of the 27th of April, when fifty-two warriors were detailed to take a trail that led by the town of Fronteras and reconnoitre. They arrived within a quarter of a mile of the town, when they met a man working in a garden, whom they killed immediately by shooting and lancing him. Further on they came to where another man was irrigating land, and they took him prisoner and tied his hands behind his back. At the same time two little boys, who were in a garden, were also taken. A small party of soldiers stationed in the town, seeing the savages, went down to the river and ascended a hill directly opposite the one the Apaches were on, so the two parties were only a few hundred yards apart.

The Indians then told the soldiers that they would give up the prisoners for powder and lead and as much corn as they all could eat. In reply, (for a wonder,) the soldiers told them they should have as much powder and lead as they wanted, and letting fly a volley wounded one of the warriors slightly; the ball passed through his right cheek and came out below the ear. The warriors then said that if other people were bad they would be bad, also, and turning around shot the man they had taken prisoner, in the head and killed him. They then left, taking the two boys along; afterwards they were given in charge of the wounded warrior to take to the Pass, and the rest of the Indians proceeded on their scout.

THE KEY WEST FIRE.—A Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "The United States store-ship *Relief* was, fortunately, in port when the fire broke out. Lieutenant PERRY, the officer in command, sent his men ashore to assist the Mayor and city authorities. The first act was to save the Custom-house, which was done by battling for an hour with the flames. They assisted in demolishing some buildings, and protected property already saved. The burned district extends on the harbor front from Brown's stone warehouse to Tift's fire-proof buildings; and on Front street, west side, from and including Campbell's store to the Naval depôt; on the east side from and including the Key West House to Clinton-square, fronting the Custom house; on Duval street the fire extended from the harbor, on the north side, as far as ALLEN'S drug shop, leaving two small buildings uninjured, except by explosion, and on the south side from the harbor to Davis' Windmill. The number of buildings of all kinds destroyed by this fire is 116, of which 72 were stores, warehouses, offices and dwelling houses. The number of occupants was upwards of 300. Very great distress will prevail among the small proprietors, none of whom were insured, and who are left entirely destitute by this calamity. The Insurance Companies of New-York will lose nearly $100,000 by this fire. The insurance is distributed among those best able to bear their losses, as is usually the case."

THE UTAH TROUBLES.

Important Official Instructions.

General Johnston Censured—Governor Cumming Sustained.

We publish below a highly-important and interesting letter from the Attorney-General of the United States (under the instruction of the President) to the Judges of Utah, which will command universal attention. It is written with the ability which always characterizes the productions of Judge BLACK, and leaves no room for doubt touching the views of the Administration in *reference* to affairs in Utah:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MAY 17, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: The President has received your joint letter on the subject of the military force with which the Court for the Second District of Utah was attended during the term recently held at Provo City. He has carefully considered it, as well as all other advices relating to the same affair, and he has directed me to give you his answer.

The condition of things in Utah made it extremely desirable that the Judges appointed for that Territory should confine themselves strictly within their own official sphere. The Government had a District-Attorney who was charged with the duties of a public accuser, and a Marshal who was responsible for the arrest and safe-keeping of criminals. For the Judges there was nothing left except to hear patiently the causes brought before them, and to determine them impartially according to the evidence adduced on both sides. It did not seem either right or necessary to *instruct* you that these were to be the limits of your interference with the public affairs of the Territory, for the Executive never dictates to the judicial department. The President is responsible only for the appointment of proper men. You were selected from a very large number of other persons who were willing to be employed on the same service, and the choice was grounded solely on your high character for learning, sound judgment and integrity. It was natural, therefore, that the President should look upon the proceedings at Provo with a desire to find you in all things blameless.

It seems that on the 6th of March last Judge CRADLEBAUGH announced to the commanding officer of the military forces that on the 8th day of the same month he would begin a term of the District Court at Provo, and required a military guard for certain prisoners, to the number of six or eight, who were then in custody, and would be triable at Provo. The requisition mentions it as a probable fact that "a large band of organized thieves" would be arrested, but the troops were asked for without reference to them. Promptly responding to this call, the commanding general sent up a company of infantry, who encamped at the court-house, and soon afterwards ten more companies made their appearance in sight, and remained there during the whole term of the Court. In the mean time, the Governor of the Territary, hearing of this military demonstration upon a town previously supposed to be altogether peaceful, appeared on the ground, made inquiries, and seeing no necessity for the troops, but believing, on the contrary, that their presence was calculated to do harm, he requested them to be removed. The request was wholly disregarded.

The governor is the supreme executive of the Territory. He is responsible for the public peace. From the general law of the land, the nature of his office, and the instructions he received through the State Department, it ought to have been understood that he alone had power to issue a requisition for the movement of troops from one part of the Territory to another; that he alone could put the military forces of the Union and the people of the Territory into relations of general hostility with one another. The instructions given to the commanding general by the War Department are to the same effect. In that paper a "*requisition*" is not spoken of as a thing which anybody except the Governor can make. It is true that in one clause the general is told that if the governor, the judges, or the marshal shall find it necessary to *summon directly* a part of the troops to aid either in the performance of his duty, he (the general) is to see the *summons* promptly obeyed. This was manifestly intended to furnish the means of repelling an opposition which might be too strong for the civil posse, and too sudden to admit of a formal requisition by the governor upon the military commander. An officer finds himself resisted in the discharge of his duty, and he calls to his aid first the citizens, and, if they are not sufficient, the soldiers. This would be directly summoning a part of the troops. A *direct summons* and a *requisition* are not convertible terms. The former signifies a mere verbal call upon either civilians or military men for force enough to put down a present opposition to a certain officer, the performance of a particular duty; and the call is to be always made by the officer who is himself opposed upon those persons who are with their own hands to furnish the aid. A requisition, on the other hand, is a solemn demand in writing made by the supreme civil magistrates upon the commander in chief of the military forces for the whole or a part of the army to be used in a specified service. In a Territory like Utah, the person who exercises this last mentioned power can make war and peace when he pleases, and holds in his hand the issues of life and death for thousands. Surely it was not intended to clothe each one of the Judges, as well as the Marshal and all his deputies, with this tremendous authority. Especially does this construction seem erroneous when we reflect that these different officers might make requisitions conflicting with one another, and all of them crossing the path of the Governor.

Besides, the matter upon which Judge CRADLEBAUGH'S requisition bases itself was one with which the Judge had no sort of official connection. It was the duty of the Marshal to see that the prisoners were safely kept and forthcoming at the proper time. For ought that appears, the Marshal wanted no troops to aid him, and had no desire to see himself and his civil posse displaced by a regiment of soldiers. He made no complaint of weakness, and uttered no call for assistance. Under such circumstances, it was a mistake of the Judge to interfere with the business at all.

But, assuming the legal right of the Judge to put the Marshal's business into the hands of the army without the Marshal's concurrence; and granting, also, that this might be done by means of a requisition, was there in this case any occasion for the exercise of such power? When we consider how essentially peaceable is the whole spirit of our Judicial system, and how exclusively it aims to operate by moral force, or at most by the arm of civil power, it can hardly be denied that the employment of military troops about the courts should be avoided as long as possible. *Inter arma silent leges*, says the maxim; and the converse of it ought to be equally true, that *inter leges silent arma*. The President has not found, either on the face of the requisition or in any other paper received by him, a statement of specific facts strong enough to make the presence of the troops seem necessary. Such necessity ought to have been perfectly plain before the measure was resorted to.

It is very probable that the Mormon inhabitants of Utah have been guilty of crimes for which they deserve the severest punishment. It is not intended by the Government to let any one escape against whom the proper proofs can be produced. With that view, the District-Attorney has been instructed to use all possible diligence in bringing criminals of every class and of all degrees to justice. We have the fullest confidence in the vigilance, fidelity, and ability of that officer. If you shall be of opinion that his duty is not performed with sufficient energy, your statement to that effect will receive the prompt attention of the President.

It is very likely that public opinion in the Territory is frequently opposed to the conviction of parties who deserve punishment. It may be that extensive conspiracies are formed there to defeat justice. These are subjects upon which we, at this distance, can

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in Barbados—Trade and Commerce of the Island.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

It requires no deep scrutiny to discover that the commerce of Barbados is much more extensive and much more flourishing under free labor than it was under slave labor, and as any general statistical work will demonstrate this fact, I need not occupy much of your space with particulars. I am not going to assert that the increased prosperity of Barbados is solely due to emancipation; some credit must undoubtedly be given to improvements in agricultural science and economy of labor. But these improvements are very inferior to those which have marked the progress of the planting interest in the United States during the past thirty years. The Barbadian, after long hesitation, has at length introduced the plow, though some few fogies, as fossilliferous as their own rock, still question the safety of the innovation. Out of some five or six thousand mills on the Island there are not over a dozen propelled by steam, and when it is remembered that steam power, from its greater certainty, makes a difference in a sugar crop of ten or fifteen per cent, it cannot be said that science has lent all her aid to the increase of Barbadian products. Nor can it be urged that there is a larger extent of land under cultivation, for, in this respect, Barbados has undergone no material change within the past half century. The number of acres in sugar-cane is probably less than it was thirty years ago. I have estimated them, upon good authority, at 25,000; and though I can obtain no statistics on the subject, there is reason to believe that when the Island was owned exclusively by large proprietors, whose sole object was to make money with the great staple product, there were more sane fields in cultivation than there are now, when small proprietors, holding less than five acres, and who grow their own articles of consumption, have increased three hundred per cent.

Again—it cannot be argued that an increased population has been the cause of an increased production of sugar. The last census of the island, taken in 1851, gives the population of Barbados as 135,939—of whom 15,824 were whites, 30,059 were colored or half-castes, and 90,056 were negroes. Of this number, 20,000, nearly all blacks or colored, are supposed to have died of cholera in 1854, and, making an allowance for this and for a slight emigration to adjacent islands, it is fair to estimate the present population of Barbados at 140,000 souls. For all purposes of statistical science, the census of 1844 and that of 1851 are deplorably deficient. In the former, for fear of giving offence, there was no distinction made between the whites and blacks; in the latter there are no distinctions of trade, profession or pursuit. I am unable, therefore, to ascertain accurately what it is important to know—the exact laboring force of the Island. The census of 1844 puts down laborers above 18, male and female, at 30,005; persons above 18, male and female, and employed in trade, 28,125; persons above 18, and having no employment, 8,956, and children under 18 years 55,112. Making these the ba is of an estimate for the present year, I should say that there were 124,000 colored people in Barbados, of whom 53,000 were under 18 years of age: 25,000 half castes, male and female, employed in trade, and 44,000 negro (male and female) laborers, leaving a white population of 16,000 souls. A great increase is to be noticed of those who are engaged in trade and the mechanical arts, causing some deficiency of field labor, which, under Slavery, was estimated at 77,000 in 1817, 78,000 in 1823, 80,000 in 1830, and 81,000 in 1832. These figures included children, who, in the estimate of a planter's expenses, had to be ranked at so much per capita with adults; but, deducting them from the laboring population for the purpose of this argument, it will be seen that there is no material difference between the field force of Barbados to-day and what it was before Emancipation. If, then, Barbados, with an equal laboring force and the same amount of land under cultivation, produces more now than she ever did before, what is the cause of the improvement? In spite of all drawbacks—in spite of destructive hurricanes, by which many thousand lives were lost and a vast amount of property destroyed—this island exported last year twice as much as she did in any year from the period of her first settlement down to the day of Emancipation. Judging Barbados by herself, without reference to any other island or country whatsoever, I can imagine or conceive or give no other explanation of her increased and increasing resources than the adoption of a cheaper system of labor in the production of her great staple. And if it be urged that the negro in Barbados was driven, by force of circumstances, to work for his daily bread, (though the statement is only partly true, it may be admitted for the sake of argument,) practical observation as well as statistical returns alike show that, under Emancipation, his labor is far more valuable to the proprietor and the country than it was under Slavery.

In the year 1730, Barbados exported 22,769 hhds. of sugar, and in 1834—the year of Abolition—she exported 27,318 hhds., the largest crop ever recorded under Slavery. But in an island like Barbados, where trade, owing to hurricanes and unfavorable weather for crops, has fluctuated very much, it is scarcely fair to judge of its improvement by a comparison of particular seasons. I prefer to take an average of sugar exportations, which from 1720 to 1800 were 23,000 hhds., and from 1800 to 1830 were 20,000 hhds; showing a decline under Slavery of 3,000 hhds.—a decline apparent at the time in most of the West India Colonies, and to be attributed, as I have explained in a former letter, to the large hypothecation on landed property.

Let us now look at the Barbados sugar exportations of the present day, premising with the observation that from 1826 to 1830 the average weight of a hogshead of sugar was 12 cwt.; from 1830 to 1850 14 cwt., and is now from 15 to 16 and even 17 cwt. With this difference of weight *against* her, Barbados exported in 1852 48,610 hhds.; in 1853, 38,316 hhds.; in 1854, 44,492 hhds.; in 1855, 39,692 hhds.; in 1856, 43,552 hhds.; in 1857, 38,858 hhds.; and in 1858, 50,778 hhds., or double what she exported during the most favorable year of Slavery! I find upon examination, that the average of Barbadian sugar exportation from 1835 to 1850, including the wretched ordeal of apprenticeship, was 26,000 hhds., and from 1851 to 1858, 43,000 hhds., against 20,000 hhds. of an inferior weight during the first thirty years of the present century. The exportations of molasses are in the same proportion, with this difference, that while nine-tenths of the sugar go to Great Britain, more than one half of the molasses now goes to the United States. It must be remembered that this immense sugar crop comes from about one-fourth of the land under cultivation. I have no statistics in regard to other productions; but the average exportation of miscellaneous articles of native growth may be valued at £20,000 sterling per annum, and the inference is that a large proportion of soil—especially the lots owned by the laboring population—is grown in articles of food for home consumption. I have seen large and promising fields of Guinea and Indian corn; but the pasturage is necessarily poor, and will not bear comparison with ours. Sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams, pyein peas, the cassava root and other vegetables are also extensively cultivated.

Turning now to the imports, I find that their average value from 1822 to 1832 was about £600,000 sterling. In 1845 the imports amounted in value to £682 358, and in 1856 to £840,000, of which about £640,000 were consumed in the island. But a comparison between the value of imports now and their value when prices were very different is manifestly an unjust one. A fairer test may be found in the shipping returns. In the year 1832 the largest number of vessels entered Barbados under the Slavery *régime*, and amounted in all to 689 vessels, of 79,000 tons. In 1856—I select the year at random—966 vessels of 114,800 tons were entered, and this may be taken as an average of the last eight years. The character of the imports deserve special consideration. About one-half are articles of food, including groceries, wines and liquors. The other half is composed of manufactured articles, lumber and guano. For the last century, with some slight exception, Barbados has imported food for her laboring classes from the United States, and the course of trade in this respect remains unchanged. Such statistics as are within our reach, and they are scanty enough, show a remarkable increase in the different branches of our Barbadian commerce with America. In 1854 Barbados imported 36,414 barrels of flour, 1,500 of beef, 9,438 of pork, and 49,106 of meal. In 1858 she imported 79,766 barrels of flour, 2,646 of beef, 12,196 of pork, and 67,053 of meal. Other articles of food imported from the United States bear the same proportionate increase. While under Slavery the average value of American importations did not exceed £60,000 per annum, they now average five and six times that amount. As an illustration, I select again those of the year 1856 having the figures before me. The value of breadstuffs and food imported that year from the United States amounted to more than £200,000; of manufactured articles, to £70,000; of lumber and wood goods, to £20,000, and of horses and mules, to £6,000, besides minor articles. The fact, then, that all the American importations have greatly increased—that they are required by the masses, as their nature indicates—and that they are obtained at much cheaper rates then if brought from Europe, are so many arguments in favor of the prosperity of Barbados and of the improved condition of her laboring population.

Before I leave this subject, there is an existing anomaly in the trade with the United States which requires explanation. It is a matter of complaint that American merchants, who export so largely to Barbados, receive money and not the staple of the country in return. Their ships have to leave the Island in ballast and look elsewhere for a cargo on the home voyage; and so true is this that, out of an average of 200 American vessels which annually enter the port of Bridgetown, not more than forty clear with cargoes for the United States. I have before me a dispatch from the Governor of these Islands to the Colonial Secretary, in which this anomaly is explained; and it is shown conclusively that the Americans are compelled by the Barbadians themselves to take money for their goods, and to purchase their sugars in Porto Rico or Cuba. The sugar-producers in Barbados are divided into three classes: First, non-resident proprietors, with unincumbered estates, who have sole control of their produce; second, resident and non-resident proprietors, whose estates are incumbered and their produce shipped through mortgagees; and third, resident proprietors whose estates are free. The first class, which is very small, never offer their sugars for sale in Barbados. The produce is shipped to agents in England, and it is very clear that these proprietors cannot complain that Americans do not purchase what they themselves will not sell. The second class, which is by far the largest of the three, cannot sell in Barbados if they would, for their crops must be delivered to the mortgagees, and are also sold in England. The third class, which is the smallest of all, are indeed at liberty to sell to whom they please; but even they are opposed to offer their staple in the Barbados market, especially when there is the slightest chance of a rise in price. So far from Americans being indisposed to take Barbados sugar, it is a fact that they *will* take it, and *do* take it, whenever they can get it. There is only one class of proprietors from whom they can possibly purchase—the resident proprietors with unincumbered estates—and this class bears a small proportion to the whole. Yet a commencement has been made in this branch of trade with the United States, which bids fair to become an important one in the course of time. Prior to 1855 the value of Barbadian sugar exported to the United States was insignificant, but in that year it amounted to £8,865 sterling; in 1856 it amounted to £46,000; in 1857 to £55,000, and in 1858 to over £60,000 sterling.

There is very little doubt—and it cannot be intelligently questioned—that Barbados, under the *régime* of Slavery, never approached her present prosperous condition; and, in comparing the present with the past, whether that comparison be made in her commercial, mechanical, agricultural, industrial or educational status, I can come to no other conclusion than that the island offers a striking example of the superior economy of the free system.

W. G. S.

Social Distinctions in Barbados.

BARBADOS, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

There are peculiarities in the social condition of the Barbadian people which, in discussing the results of emancipation, merit some consideration. I have spoken in a former letter of three classes—the white, the half-caste and the black—and while the first and the last, the lords of the soil and the serfs, have practically retained the positions they have always occupied, the half-castes, or middle class—the progeny of the other two—have multiplied and strengthened under freedom, and promise to be the ultimate masters of the Island.

The distinctions of caste are perhaps more strictly observed in Barbados than in any other British West India colony. No person, male or female, with the slightest taint of African blood, is admitted to white society. No matter what the standing of a father, his influence cannot secure for his colored offspring the social *status* that he himself occupies; and the rule is more rigidly carried out among females than it is among men. The amalgamation of the two races is nevertheless very general, and illicit intercourse is sanctioned or at least winked at, by a society which utterly condemns and abhors a marriage between two people of different color. There are cases, it is true, where white people have intermarried with mulattoes, but they are rare, and I know of none where the white is a born Barbadian. A white man who marries a half caste is, in nine cases out of ten, an Englishman who comes here with little or no prejudice against the race, and is ignorant of the unanimous feeling that, on this subject, secretly pervades the whole of Barbadian society. But it is not color alone that creates the line of demarcation—the gulf, impassable to those whose judgment and personal actions are swayed and guided by public opinion. The lineage of every person on the island is known, and remote descent from an African ancestor makes some unhappy creature a pariah from the little world of Barbados. It would, of course, be improper to illustrate the assertion by example; but instances are many where people of both sexes, without the faintest trace of color, with the Saxon form and features of one parent strikingly predominant, and with all the advantages that a most liberal education can bestow, are still shut out from the society of those who belong exclusively to the superior race.

The amalgamation of the African and Anglo-Saxon, and the exclusiveness of the latter, have thus combined to build up the half-castes and make them somewhat of a distinct people—a people neither African nor European, but more properly West Indian. This class—the middle class—is already very large and intelligent, and is rapidly increasing. It is composed of small landed proprietors, of business men, clerks in public and private establishments, editors, tradesmen and mechanics. Shut out from the whites, on the one hand, who will not admit them to their society, and from the blacks on the other, to whom they are immeasurably superior, they, nevertheless, are constantly receiving accessions from both. Their political sympathies are, of course, with the black population; for, between the mulattoes and the blacks there is not the same gulf fixed that there is between the mulattoes and the whites. In the former case it is possible to rise from the lowest class to the middle class, but it is utterly impossible to rise from the middle to the highest. The very fact that the half castes, with more than the sensitiveness of Europeans, have to bear all the indignities that are heaped upon the African race, makes them bitter against the dominant few; and, as they increase in numbers, and acquire more and more political and moral influence in the community to direct and control, as they can even now direct and control the desires, passions and aspirations of the entire colored population, they assume formidable proportions as a party, which sooner or later must be conciliated and appeased. These half castes, inheriting the intellectual power and force of the white race and the passions of the black, must eventually present a successful opposition to the existing form of government—must break down the Plantocratic oligarchy, and obtain for themselves political equality if not political ascendency. It is a result of emancipation still to be worked out. It is a necessary consequence of the original grant of freedom, that these people, now that they fully understand and appreciate what freedom is, should possess all the rights of freemen, and especially the right of voting. They will insist upon being fully represented in the Legislature, and they will be satisfied with nothing less. The social problem is one more difficult of solution; and as long as it remains unsolved—as long as a colored man knows that, equally intelligent, equally educated, equally wealthy, and equally independent with the white, the latter still regards him as an inferior, the worst possible feeling must exist between the two. That feeling must continue to increase in proportion as the mulattoes increase in numbers, influence and general intelligence. It would be hard to say that, to remedy this evil, the whites, as the minority, should yield up their so-called prejudices. Those prejudices cannot excite our surprise—it would be surprising, indeed, if they did not exist. Most of them remember the day when the people who now claim to be their equals were their slaves. We can readily imagine how offensive, under these circumstances, the union or even association of white and colored people must be considered; but, in reality, it is only after a long residence here that a stranger begins to appreciate the horror with which a Barbadian white will shrink from the mere mention of a matrimonial alliance with a creole of African descent, though she were as fair to look upon as the mother of all mankind.

It certainly seems to me that the problem of the West India Islands must, in a great measure, be worked out by the mulatto race. It is vain, perhaps, to speculate on the future, but we cannot close our eyes to existing facts. The white race, within the tropics, loses much of its energy and force. It requires no very close scrutiny to be convinced of such a patent truth. You can see it in their habits, manners, and customs; in the conduct of their business, and in their daily life. The mulatto is as exclusively the *working-man*, in all professions and trades, as the black is the field-laborer. Whites are the aristocrats—I speak of the creole whites—who deem it their special right to legislate for the masses; and they do legislate abundantly, not for the masses, but in support of themselves, their privileges and their order. But, by-and-by, their opponents, daily increasing in knowledge and numbers, will become too strong for them, and when that happens, their hobbies will be mercilessly swept away. If the franchise in Barbados should ever be so extended as to allow the majority to govern—and I do not see how such a movement can be consistently prevented—I should not like to say that the passionate and revengeful temper of the colored people would keep them within the bounds of moderation and make them satisfied with mere political equality. I have seen too many exhibitions of passion and violent feeling against the whites to permit me to believe the statements of leading colored men in this Island, that one class entertain no ill-will against the other. The mulatto, educated and enlightened as he is, feels much more acutely the inferiority of his position now than he felt it as a slave; and this feeling of social inferiority in consequence of color is calculated to excite and keep alive the animosity of a people much more readily than the sense of any other wrong. I can assert positively that it is not the prevailing opinion among the whites themselves that they are regarded with too much affection by their social inferiors. Some short time ago the British Government proposed to remove the white regiment from this station and leave only the black, but the proposition created such general alarm that the idea was abandoned. I don't mean to say that the removal of the force would have been followed by anything so absurd as an insurrection; I simply wish to show that an insurrection was considered, in such an event as the withdrawal of the troops, a possible occurrence, and the idea created no little uneasiness. It is, moreover, a fact that this very proposition to withdraw the white troops was freely discussed among the lower classes of the people, and their notion, very generally expressed, was, that they would *then* be able "to do as they liked."

While I think it established, as I have shown in former letters, that free labor in Barbadoes is cheaper than slave labor, and that, therefore, it is a success, there still remain unsettled issues, social and political, flowing from Emancipation, which may one day create trouble. The planters have done nothing to conciliate the peasant population; on the contrary, they have done all they could to keep them on low wages and in dependent servitude. The peasant, then, is under the complete influence of the mulatto, between whom and the white there exists a feeling amounting almost to hostility. The half-caste, after he has acquired wealth and independence, does not and will not comprehend the inexorable prejudices which still keep him the inferior of the white, and he frets under the restraint. While, therefore, these prejudices continue—and I see no sign of their disappearance—and the mulatto or middle class increase in strength and influence, the day must come when the interests of the one and the prejudices of the other will clash. Both cannot triumph, nor can both always exist together. Happily the Colonies acknowledge the sway of a Power strong enough to control them, and to prevent men's passions leading them to follow examples like those that we read of in Haytian history.

W. G. S.

THE MEXICAN MASSACRE AT TACUBAYA.—The first victim was the Gen. LAZCANO, an old soldier, who was walking in the Archbishop's gardens at the time of his seizure. It would appear that he had been a severe disciplinarian, and his former subalterns, in conducting him to the place of execution, took that occasion to avenge themselves with insults, to which the General replied, "It is but cowardice to insult a man condemned to death." And again, when told that he was to die the death of a traitor, he answered, "I am no traitor; and as to death, I only feel it for my family's sake. For myself, I am resigned to my fate." He was allowed to drink a glass of water, and fell, shot through the shoulder and head. The officers who suffered with him were Cols. VILLAGRAN and ARRAGA, Capt. LOPEZ and Lieut. SIERRA. The first is said to have distinguished himself for his valor in the war with the United States. Notwithstanding their entreaties, all were shot with their backs turned, as traitors.

The physicians assassinated were Drs. PORTUGAL, RIVERO, SANCHEZ, DUVAL and ABAD. The first was cousin of CASTILLO, MIRAMON's Minister of War, an office which, to his honor, he at once resigned. It is stated that these unfortunate men were advised to take refuge in flight, but they refused. A few moments after the infuriated soldiery, now drunk with aguadiente, rushed into the hospital, and dragging their victims out into the street, assassinated them in the most barbarous manner. One of them was engaged in binding up the wounds of the enemy at the time; the other in amputations.

Among the most regretted of the victims is the young COVARRUBIAS, son of the well-known Vera Cruz poet of that name, and himself the author of many beautiful lyrics and other pieces, which gave great promise for the future. He was but a young man of nineteen years, and though doubtless like all such young men, open in his declarations of sympathy with the Liberal cause, had not been personally engaged in hostilities. This fact was called to the attention of MARQUEZ. The assassin was inexorable. "These young men of genius," was his reply, "are just the young men that we have most to fear."

The whole number of known victims is fifty-three; though it is believed to be much larger. They were assassinated in the street, in their houses, anywhere the brutal soldiery chanced to meet them. Finally they were all carried off in common carts to a neighboring ravine, into which, as into one great Golgotha, they were all thrown together. In the meantime, the victorious generals were making their triumphal entry, with their prisoners dragged after them as in the days of old, into the capitol; the cathedral and its towers were hung with red; a procession of women—we can hardly believe the statement—presented MARQUEZ with a sash of the same sanguinary color; and a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted in honor of the victory.—*N. O. Picayune.*

At Newburyport, Mass., May 30, Wm. P. Shute, Alonzo M. Shute and Wm. A. Snell, of Haverhill, were arraigned upon an indictment for being concerned in a bogus art-union lottery. They plead not guilty, and Shute was ordered to recognize in the sum of $12,000, Snell in $7 000, and Shute in $4,000, or their appearance for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Prospects of Parties in the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present political aspects in Pennsylvania are everywhere more or less clouded. The harmony which a few months ago seemed to prevail in the ranks of the coalesced Opposition, or "People's Party," as it is styled, is now portentously disturbed; and disruption and new combinations before the State election may occur. The Republican and American elements of that party, heretofore united upon the basis of a conditional and cautious alliance, are loosing their adhesions and preparing, respectively, to struggle for the ascendency in the Convention which will meet at Harrisburg next month.

A clique of professional politicians in Philadelphia, active and able, but with a narrow constituency, have resolved to scoop out of the Opposition the leaven of Republicanism that is still acknowledged—to "nationalize" the party, as they say, by smothering its Anti-Slavery proclivities. To do this, the tariff is to be made the predominating, though not peculiar, issue; crutched by a general hostility to the Federal Administration on the grounds of corruption and extravagance.

The present ultra attitude on the Slavery question of the Opposition in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, with whom these gentlemen desire to fraternize, is a serious obstacle to their designs. In short, the same aggressive Pro-Slavery tendencies they alleged peculiar to the National Administration, and against which they assisted to excite the temper and rally, successfully, the hostility of the people of this State at the ballot-boxes last October, are the very tendencies to which they must now consent if they would complete an alliance with the Southern Opposition. A fusion on any other ground—mutual and unrestricted tolerance, for instance, of diversity of sentiment—where the Pro-Slavery tendency on one side is so earnest and outspoken, could not exist six months.

Although the extreme doctrines now advanced by the Southern Opposition Press and candidates tend to impel in Pennsylvania to an avoidance of fusion, those who have declared for it, so far from abandoning the project, abate nothing of their efforts to establish it; at least, such is the apparent object, although it may be only kept in view as a cloak for ulterior purposes.

To promote their ends, it is well understood that these politicians have raised the ghost of the "American" Party, pure and simple, a convention of which defunct organization is on the programme to make distinct nominations for State officers to be adhered to in the coming election, *unless* the "People's" Convention adopts, in its entirety, its (the "American" Convention's) platform. Such is the threatening shadow which is to constrain the Opposition to submit to the proposed process of "nationalizing." The last time the "American" Party supported a separate ticket in Pennsylvania, at the gubernatorial election of 1857, it polled 28,000 votes out of an aggregate of 363,000. It cannot in October, of itself, poll 10,000 votes.

If the Democracy were united this would be, indeed, a serious disturbing element; with the apparently implacable enmities that divide that party it may be regarded impotent for harm. In any probable contingency it is contemptible.

The "non-intervention," or Forney and Packer Democracy, is more active than numerous. A strength of forty thousand votes is claimed for it. Had it nominated an unexceptionable ticket it might have rallied that number to its support, but it is doubtful. With its present undecided no-candidate policy, twenty thousand votes would be, I suspect, a full estimate of its forces. Nevertheless, it is a compact political nucleus, animated by keen resentments, about which very slight events, in this era of political transactions, might accumulate a wavering multitude.

There is a prevailing popular error regarding the strength and character of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. Both are underrated. When its forces were concentrated on purely Republican tickets, it polled in 1856, at the Presidential election, 147,000 votes; and the following year, at the State election, 146,000 votes. At those elections the American Party polled, respectively, 82,000 and 28,000 votes. The Republican Party cast at the State election, it will be observed, below two thousand fewer votes than in the Presidential struggle of the preceding year; while, at the same election, the Democratic vote, (not yet affected by dissension,) was 42,000, and the American vote 54,000 less than in 1856. These figures show the heavy preponderance of the Republican element in the Pennsylvania Opposition, and the fact that it is a vigorous element, which had not decreased after the defeat of FREMONT, but had been largely augmented at the expense of the other parties; or, if not thus augmented, to have been singularly resolved and earnest, exhibiting no diminution of vitality upon the heels of one disastrous defeat and in the face of another.

It does not appear probable that the Republicans of this State can be diverted from the issues to which they have heretofore clung with tenacity; hence, the 8th of June Convention is likely to be a stormy assemblage, productive, it may be, of a disruption of the Opposition.

The "National" portion of the People's Party is largely in the ascendent in this city. It has, also, considerable strength in Lancaster, York, Montgomery, Northampton and Berks; but elsewhere it is in a decided minority. The Opposition Press of this city is in its interest. Indeed, the Republicans proper have not had any organ here for a long time. Except a series of able and acrimonious communications in one of our journals prior to the last State election, I do not remember in two years any emphatic newspaper advocacy of their views here. Of course, the delegation to the Convention from Philadelphia will be "National." In Montgomery County two sets of delegates have been chosen, representing the conflicting interests.

If the "Nationals" should secure the control of the Convention and ignore the Republican issues, will the Republicans fall back upon their separate organization? Some prominent men among them declare that they will, and that they can do so with a good prospect of success in October; their belief being that in the present mood of the public mind the "Nationals" would be sustained by a small following. These are decided in their denunciation of what they designate the "pettifogging" course of the New-York *Tribune* on the subject of fusion generally. They insist upon adhering to the party standard. If, they argue, the design is to select a Southern candidate for the Presidency, it is but to nominate for a defeat; inasmuch, that in several of the strongest Republican States some third candidate, of a more rigid pattern, would be put up, and, dividing the Republican strength of those States, lose their electoral votes, which loss would, probably, not be compensated by the gain of a single electoral vote South. If the design, on the other hand, is not to select such a candidate, but to bamboozle three or four of the Southern States with a voice in the National Convention, which will be instantly overwhelmed, it is sheer duplicity, which can benefit no party. Some Republicans, again, consider division in the coming State contest the precursor of defeat, and are apprehensive of both.

I have said nothing of the position of the Administration Democracy, which has heretofore been regarded as having no chance for success. The threatened complications evidently brighten its horizon. It may yet make its way in unexpected proportions out of the murky political atmosphere.

QUARLES.

THE KENTUCKY OPPOSITION.

Judges Robertson and Nicholas Against the "Dred Scott Decision" and for Popular Sovereignty—Their Concurrence with Henry Clay.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Judge NICHOLAS doubtless coincides with Judge ROBERTSON in the views presented by the latter, in the Fall of 1857, to the American people, in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, to wit: That the so-called Dred Scott "decision," pronounced by a divided majority of the Court, upon grounds diverse and conflicting, and long before refuted and exploded by the Court itself, as well as by the great men of the land, settled nothing, was uncalled for, unnecessary, extra-judicial and entitled to no degree of influence as authority; that while a legislative act for or of a Territory can not constitutionally muzzle the press, nor restrain a freeman's liberty of conscience, nor take private property for public use, without the owner's consent or a just compensation, nor deprive a freeman of his life, liberty or property, without due process of law, the Constitution does not secure or guarantee to every citizen of every State the right to take slaves into the Territory and control them there as his property, and does not prohibit Territorial legislation for securing universal freedom in a Territory; that slaves are not merely property—they are much more—they are degraded human beings; that there is no reason why Slavery should alone be consecrated above Territorial will, and suffered to be forced on a revolting public, conscientiously opposed to it; that Slavery, like marriage, is a social relation essentially affecting the public welfare, and, therefore, Slavery, like marriage, must be subject to the legislative will of the *situs*; that property in a State is determined by the law of the State and property in a Territory must be settled by the Territorial law; that owners of slaves in the States cannot, any more than the owners of slaves in a foreign country, carry with them into a Territory of the United States the various local laws by which persons are made property; that the Government of the Territory is not bound to know these foreign laws, nor is it under any legal obligation to recognize and enforce them against its own local policy and will, and against God's charter of human liberty, and when it refuses to do so it deprives no man of his property in the conservative sense of the Constitution; that the people of the United States, when they adopted their charter of Union and compromised Slavery, neither intended to guarantee nor contemplated the extension of it into other States or Territories against their domestic economy and expressed legislative will; in short, that the people of each Territory, as of each State, should hereafter be left alone to mould their own domestic institutions in their own way, and so to determine for themselves the question of Slavery or slaveholding in their midst and within their jurisdiction.

This, Sir, is the true doctrine, and you know it was the doctrine of HENRY CLAY, or that which he seemed inclined to sanction in 1850. Many of his old followers here, notwithstanding the rather recreant course of Mr. BELL, Mr. PRENTICE, and others, hold it now. If the Opposition of Kentucky must have a "National" Platform on the everlasting topic of the times, let them take this. I doubt not that the people of Kentucky will eventually consider and act about Slavery, aside from national politics, solely as a vital domestic concern, intimately affecting their own permanent and present welfare, political, social and economical; and thenceforth will ignore it as a mere party hobby for party politicians to ride on into State and Federal place. Then, they will not send men to Washington to agitate it there for Presidential purposes and party plunder; but they will, among and for themselves, discuss and finally settle it as a home matter, bearing heavily upon their own business and bosoms. Allow me to add, they will at last follow the advice so often given them by their venerable jurists and counsellors, NICHOLAS and ROBERTSON, and by the wise, humane, and heroic CLAY, especially in that New-Orleans letter, of the 17th of February, 1849, to his old neighbor, RICHARD PINDELL; and, accordingly, to use the words of Mr. CLAY, will "remove from among them the contaminating influences of a servile and degraded race of different colors; enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of liberty, and civil, political and social equality; acquire the advantage of the diligence, the fidelity, and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity, and the unsteadiness of slave-labor; elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of their lands, improve the agriculture of the State, and attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture."

PONTIAC.

KANSAS POLITICS.

State of Parties in the Territory—Squatter Sovereignty—Political Aspects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTT, K. T., Saturday, May 21, 1859.

Parties in Kansas are assuming new shapes. The old lines are being gradually broken down, and a new programme is to be arranged. In the first place, the old Free-State Party is divided in feeling, one wing being in favor of keeping up the organization effected in 1855 at Big Springs, and the other wing being in favor of organizing the straight-out Republican Party. The former held their Territorial Convention at Big Springs the 12th inst., and gave expression to their views against the proposed change of the name of the party. The latter held their Territorial Convention on the 18th inst. at Ossawattomie, adopted the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, and declared in favor of the Republican organization. Last Tuesday evening, HORACE GREELEY came into our young city, in company with the Leavenworth delegates, *en route* for the Ossawattomie Convention. A meeting was at once got up, and Mr. GREELEY was called out; but, on hearing his sentiments declared, the people at once perceived that Mr. G. was entirely behind the times; for he denied the policy and feasibility of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, and claimed that Congress should regulate all irregularities in the Territories. This did not suit our Western people at all, for they believe, and have so declared in Convention, that the people of the Territories should have the power to elect all their officers, including Governor and Judges. All the speakers who followed Mr. GREELEY dissented from him, and advocated the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. A discussion took place subsequently at Ossawattomie, where Mr. GREELEY was backed by THATCHER, of the Lawrence *Republican*, and others, while a majority of the Convention carried the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine high and dry over their heads. All this is preparatory to going into the fight for members of the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at this place. So it may be set down as a fixed fact, that the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, started in 1852, has become the acknowledged doctrine of the Republican Party of Kansas; for I now see no other name than that of Republican to attach to the party.

The Democrats held their Territorial Convention at Tecumseh on the 10th, and adopted a platform in favor of a Free State, and liberal in other respects. It is generally thought that the men engaged in the Big Springs movement will draw off their forces in favor of the Democrats and Republicans, as their predilections influence them. There is one element which must necessarily weigh against the Republicans, and that is the "Jay hawking" that has been carried on in Southern Kansas during the last year—for the leaders in that very unpleasant guerrilla affair, such as BROWN, MONTGOMERY, &c., are from the Free-State Party. Again, the Amnesty Act of the last Winter's Legislature is not looked upon by the rank and file as just what a Legislature ought to have passed, unless that rank and file happen to be of that numerous class who were pardoned thereby, for the numerous crimes committed among the "Jay hawkers." At all events, the Democrats will lose no opportunity to make the best use they can of the facts.

Our Spring is backward and cold; but for the last few days the warm weather has brought forward vegetation very fast. As the Convention to frame a Constitution meets here, I will keep you posted up as to any matters of interest.

Last year I raised a club for the *Tribune*, which has now expired; but most people here prefer to take the TIMES, especially since they have seen HORACE GREELEY and heard him speak.

WYANDOTT.

The Cunarders and the Collins Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The London *Times*, when commenting on a late article in your paper relative to the present position of American steamship lines, says: "It is the honored boast of the Cunarders that in more than twenty years' incessant navigation, always at a high rate of speed, on the most tempestuous course, they never lost a passenger, and only one ship—the *Columbia*, sucked by some unaccountable current into the Bay of Fundy."

This, in part, may all be very true; but will the *Times* deny that the Cunarders have not, on many and numerous occasions, endangered life and property on their ships while running at a high rate of speed through the most dense fogs?

Will the *Times* please inform its readers how many collisions have taken place in the Cunard line for the last twenty years? How many ships, sloops, schooners, &c., &c., they have run down? Likewise, a detailed and accurate account of the collision that took place June 27, 1849, latitude 50° 49', longitude 29° 30', by which the *Europa*, while running at the rate of twelve knots per hour, through a dense fog, ran down, almost instantaneously, the ship *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, United States, thereby causing the loss of 135 of her passengers?

If any line of steamers is entitled to the honor claimed by the *Times* for the Cunarders, it certainly should be the "Vanderbilt." The Commodore, I think, can proudly boast that since he first started his European line, neither the life nor property of a single individual, either on his own or on any other ship, has in the least way been endangered by carelessness or want of necessary precaution.

FAIR PLAY.

Emigration Westward—The Pike's Peak Companies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNEY, Nebraska Territory, Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

On the road between Atchison and this place we have met more than two thousand wagons and teams and at least five thousand men, returning from Pike's Peak. I, this morning, met a party of eight; one of the number, an intelligent gentleman, told me that they had all been working in the mines for several weeks, and the average amount of dust taken to the man, was about fifty cents a day. He says that in another month there will not be a hundred men left in the mines. This Pike's Peak humbug will cast another great wave of immigration to California, for about one fifth of those who have no hope of finding gold at the Peak are going on until they do find it. The remaining four-fifths turn homeward. It is to be hoped that this stupendous swindle will teach the American people caution against catching at shadows cast by speculators.

The emigration across the Plains is this Spring greater than it has ever before been. We are scarcely ever out of sight of trains, either merchant or emigrant, and we pass numerous and immense droves of cattle going to California.

RICHARD.

LETTERS BY PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL—IMPORTANT CHANGE OF DETAILS.—Official notice has been given by the Prussian Post-office Department that, in consequence of the war in Europe, every communication between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted. Therefore, neither letters for the Ionian Islands, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Levant, Egypt, the Indies, China, and Australia, nor for Sardinia, can in future be forwarded to their destination via Prussia and Austria in the United States and Prussian closed mails; but should be sent either in the British or French mail.

But letters for Bosnia, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Rutschuck, Seres, Salonica, Sophia, Adrianople, and Constantinople may be forwarded as formerly, in the Prussian closed mail.

Postmasters should be careful to observe the above change of regulation, and collect postage accordingly.

The use of Faneuil Hall has been granted by the Boston Common Council for the Manufacturers' Trade Sale, to take place in July.

At Lawrence, Mass., on the 29th May, a young son of Isaac Barlowe was drowned in the Spicket River while fishing.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

T. J. Whitcomb et al. vs. *T. J. Solaman et al.*—The defendants obtained goods from plaintiffs on certain representations held by Justice E. D. Smith last Fall, to be fraudulent, and execution was accordingly allowed against the person of Soleman. The defendants carried on business in Wisconsin, and there Soleman remained until the execution had nearly run out, when he came on here and gave bail. Meanwhile he gave a power of attorney to his partner, who made an assignment of all the property, preferring certain creditors and leaving nothing for plaintiffs.

Defendant now moves to be discharged on the ground that he has been "imprisoned" three months (although in reality out on bail.)

Plaintiffs oppose on the ground that defendant's proceedings have not been "just and fair" within the meaning of the statute. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Anderson, Assignee, vs. *Vought.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

A JUDGMENT ENTERED UP AGAINST THE WRONG INDIVIDUAL.

Dwight Bishop vs. *James M. Pinckney, sued by the name of John M. Pinckney.*—This action was originally brought in the Marine Court, upon a promissory note alleged to have been made by James M. Pinckney, and the papers were served upon him. James not appearing in the Marine Court, judgment was taken by default against John M. Pinckney, which was returned unsatisfied.

Plaintiff's attorney then obtained an order in this Court to examine James M. Pinckney on supplementary proceedings.

James M. Pinckney moved to set aside the proceedings on the ground that there was no such judgment entered against him in the Marine Court, and that the judgment was against John M. Pinckney.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the papers were served upon James M. Pinckney, and that judgment was entered against John M. Pinckney by mistake.

Judge HILTON ordered the proceedings to be set aside, with $10 costs.

John Moody for plaintiff; H. C. Place for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of Elizabeth Clew.—The Surrogate was again occupied all day with this case. The witnesses to the will offered for probate have been examined, and they prove its due execution. The counsel for the executor has rested, and the case is now with the contestants, who have produced a torn will, of a date subsequent to the one offered for probate; it is offered as an exhibit, and put in evidence. The contestants have also proved that another will, of a still later date, was executed by Mrs. Clew, and they

Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 00
Squab Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 25

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	6¼	@	8¼
Beef carcases, ₱ lb	7½	@	9
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal calves, live weight	4	@	6
Veal carcases, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Spring Lambs, live, ₱ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are dull and drooping. We quote a decline:

Potatoes—West India Yams, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Bermuda, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37½
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 37½
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl	87½	@	1 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	75	@	87½
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@	87½
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Southern, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
String Beans—Southern, ₱ bbl	—	@	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½	@	75
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	12 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	75
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	1 00
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	75
Green Onions, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	75
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	25

BEESWAX.

There is but little demand for shipment at present. Sales are effected at 35c.@38c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS

Are heavy. We quote:

Live Geese, Western, ₱ lb	50	@	60
Live Geese, Tennessee, ₱ lb	45	@	50

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 213 bbls. ashes; 6,038 bbls. Flour; 600 bbls. Corn Meal; 5,304 bush. Wheat; 964 bush. Corn; 60 bush. Rye; 32,119 bush. Oats; 4,558 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales to-day 180 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,600 bbls., including 1,465 bbls. Pots, and 135 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@38c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request at former prices.

COAL—Is in slack demand at previous figures. A local Gas Company has contracted for the delivery here of 10,000 tons Liverpool Peasely Cross Cannel.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; sales having been confined to 120 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 200 bags Rio, skimmings, at 10¾c., and 25 bags Gonaives at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Attracts very little attention at essentially unaltered rates.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for Southern, and 54c @56c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in fair request, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $2 20 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for, chiefly at $4@$4 43 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are quiet, including large No. 1 Mess, at $16 50@$16 75; large No. 2 do., at $16 12½@$16 25; and No. 3 do., at $9 25@$9 50, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring continue dull and heavy, chiefly at $2 75@$4 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are inactive at 26c.@30c. for scaled, and 18c @20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the absence of the *America's* news, which operators are very eager to receive, the current movements in State and Western Flour are quite moderate. The regular trade are buying only such lots as they require immediately. Speculators are not making any important purchases. Prices of desirable lots favor sellers. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25	@	$5 55
Poor to good Superfine State	5 50	@	6 50
Choice do	6 60	@	7 25
Extra State	7 00	@	7 35
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 75	@	6 60
Fancy Western	6 65	@	6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00	@	8 50
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 35	@	7 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@	8 65
Fancy Genesee	7 40	@	7 60
Extra Genesee	7 80	@	9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 90	@	10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	8 00	@	10 50

Southern Flour is less active, yet firm. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for mixed brands, and $7 85@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50 @$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels, including white Western on private terms; mixed Western, part at $1 65; good to prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 35@$1 40, and fair white Southern, at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, at 91c.@93c. for white Jersey and Southern; 90c. @92c. for do. and do. yellow, and 87½c. for inferior mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 160 bales Bags, at 11¾c., and 413 bales Bagging, at 11c.@11¾c.

HAY—Sales to-day, 1,400 bales North River, at 60c. @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All descriptions are in slack demand, at unaltered figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, June 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, undressed—bales	280	295
American, dressed, bales	250	142
Manilla—bales	19,378	14,312
Other Foreign—bales	3,174	1 630
Total—bales	23,442	16 379
Russian—tons	515	245

HOPS—The demand is limited to-day, at former rates. Crop of 1858, 6c.@13c.; Old, 3½c.@5½c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in fair request, mainly at $23 50@$25 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds continue quiet, though quoted unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 55@$1 60 ₱ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is inactive, chiefly at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are neglected.

LEATHER—The transactions in Sole, during the month of May, Messrs. LUDOVICI & SON notice thus: "The fluctuations of the raw material had their influence more or less on the leather market, although the latter has maintained a healthy tone during all the month, absorbing receipts which were small, partly on account of unfavorable weather; we may, however, look henceforth for better supplies. Sanguine hopes are entertained for the article, based on the sweeping accounts from England, where the market had become bare of sole leather, and on the demand expected from our own manufacturing districts. Whether Europe in case of a general war, during which the consumption of Leather must necessarily increase extensively, will make use of our Hemlock tanned sole leather is doubtful, on account of prejudices still existing against it, but is a question of great importance to us."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Desirable kinds have been more sought after at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, including Clayed Cuba at 24c.@27c.; Muscovado, 28c. @33c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@38c.; and New-Orleans, 40c. @45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand at full rates. Included in the reported sales were 1,500 bbls. strained Common at $1 76 ₱ 310 lbs. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon; and 250 bbls. Wilmington Tar at $2 62½ ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Have been quite moderately inquired for at previous quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38; Bleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Crude Whale 46c. @50c.; Refined Whale 56c.@65c.; Linseed Oil, 63c.@ 65c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@98c.; Red Oil, 45c; Olive Oil $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c @10c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. in New-Bedford, during the week ending May 30, sales were reported of 1,347 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 42@$1 41 for inferior to extra, and $1 20 for black; also 2,400 bbls. Crude Whale at 47c.@49c. ₱ gallon. In Warren 950 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 35@$1 38 ₱ gallon. In New-London 600 bbls. do. do. at $1 38 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 30, '59	25,350	124,753	1,582,800
Same time last year	26,109	110,063	1,209,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active; sales having been confined to 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 12 for thin Mess; $17 25 for thin Mess; $17 50@$18 75 for prime Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; and $.5 12½ @$15 25 for prime, deliverable immediately, and within 30 days, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and in request, including Hams at 8½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard continues depressed. Sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 25@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50 @$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@ $26 ₱ tc. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 93,443 bbls. Pork, with 38,211 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 94,392 bbls. Pork, with 52 072 tcs. and bbls. Beef, May 1, 1859; and 39,925 bbls. Pork, with 22,654 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1858. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@19c. for New Ohio ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 5c @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less active, yet prices have not varied much.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet here. In Boston sales have been made of 3,000 bags, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are attracting very little attention at former quotations.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at previous figures.

SUGARS—The demand has been brisk to-day, and sales have been made of 2,167 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@ 6¾c.; 20 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.; 280 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.; and 120 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—The week's sales, according to Messrs. KNIGHT & SON, comprised 80,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at uniform rates.

TOBACCO—Crude is in demand at the slightly reduced prices. Manufactured has been very moderately inquired for, at previous figures; sales 13,148 pkgs. in May 1859, against 15,823 pkgs. in May 1858. Stock, 45 410 pkgs. June 1, 1859, against 30,409 pkgs. June 1, 1858.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request at unchanged figures,

WHISKY—Small sales have been reported at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged some small lots of Cotton on private terms; 2 800 bushels Corn, at 3d.; also, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10½d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d., 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 35 hhds. Shoulders, at 22s; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For London, 1 200 bbls. Resin, at 2s; 600 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s., and 60 tcs. Rice, at 17s. For Glasgow, 70 bales of Cotton, at 3 16d., ₱ lb. For Bremen, an American ship, with Resin, at 2s. 6d., and 20 tons Cedar Wood, at 25s. For Havre, some Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Senator*, 777 tons, from London to Genoa, Barley, at 6s. ₱ 400 lbs.; a ship, 500 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. and Resin, 3s.; a bark, 260 tons, and a brig, 540 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pine Staves, $26, the latter back to New-York, privilege three Spanish ports, $2,000, a bark, 295 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a schooner from Darien to Rio Janeiro, $18; a brig from Jacksonville to River Plate, $22; a bark, 2,800 bbls., from Philadelphia to Cardenas, $2,000; a schooner, 200 tons, from a Southern port to a port in the West Indies and back to New-York, $1,600; one of 150 tons from a Southern port to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,400; one, 800 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; one, 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $1,100; a brig from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hogshead Staves, $12, and back to New-York, Wood, $4 ₱ ton; two brigs from Mobile to Havana and St. Jago, Lumber, $8; one, 200 tons, hence to Para and back, Sugar, 38c., or Molasses only, $3 on and $3 50 under deck; a schooner to Humacoa, P. R., privilege one other port, and back to New-York 40c. and $3; bark *Winona*, 301 tons, to Havana, $2,000, and back to New-York, $2,500; a bark from Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool, Naval Stores, and one of 375 tons to South side Cuba and back, on terms not transpired.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg, of South Carolina, the newly-elected Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, for the Protestant Episcopal Church, has not yet given official notice of his acceptance. He will not be able to enter on the scene of his new labors until after October next.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

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METROPLITAN CIRCUS—GREAT DOUBLE ASCENSION.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

After two false reports of the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax, we are now positively assured that she arrived there last evening. Her news will be telegraphed this morning.

Advices from Venezuela, to the 7th ult., indicate the rapid pacification of that Republic. The government troops had been uniformly successful in their encounters with the insurgents; and all the larger bodies had been dispersed. Mr. BINGHAM, the former Minister of H. B. M., was in prison at Caraccas, upon a charge of concealing arms for the rebels. The treasury was already provided with means for meeting the July interest upon the foreign debt.

Our Arizona correspondence states that much excitement has been occasioned in that Territory by the lawless acts of organized bands of ruffians, who commit outrages upon life and property. Five Mexicans had been murdered in cold blood by a gang of desperadoes, under the lead of two men named PAGE and AKE. A meeting of citizens had been called, to adopt preliminary measures for the formation of a Vigilance Committee. The want of an organized Judiciary was severely felt, criminals escaping punishment through the inability of the people to bring them to trial.

Advices from San Francisco to the 9th inst. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business showed some symptoms of reviving. The general news is without any importance.

A correspondent writes us from Fort Kearney that two thousand teams and five thousand men are on the Plains, between that point and Atchison, on the return from Pike's Peak. The average amount realized at the gold mines has not exceeded fifty cents per day to each man.

The recent troubles in Utah have called out the official action of the Administration. The *Constitution* of yesterday publishes a document from the Attorney-General, prepared under the instructions of the President, and addressed to Judges CRADLEBAUGH and SINCLAIR of Utah, censuring General JOHNSTON and the Judges for calling the troops to Provo, and sustaining Governor CUMMING. We give the document this morning.

The banquet given to Mr. MORPHY in Boston, on Tuesday evening, was a fine affair. Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES presided, and made one of his best speeches, to which Mr. MORPHY responded modestly and briefly. Speeches followed from the Hon. JARED SPARKS, Prof. AGASSIZ, the Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Chief-Justice SHAW and others, and the enjoyment of the evening was enhanced by the reading of a humorous poem by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Mr. PETTEE, of the Boston Chess Club, responded in rhyme to a toast in honor to the Club. The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, unable to be present, sent a letter.

The Academy of Medicine held its June meeting last evening. Professor JOSEPH M. SMITH read an able paper taking ground against the communicability of yellow fever, and Dr. STERLING another, which, while taking equally strong ground on this subject, advised the continuance of a modified quarantine until proper sanitary regulations are adopted in the City. Dr. FRANCIS ridiculed the doctrine of both gentlemen, and showed himself as strong as forty years ago in the faith of his friend Dr. HOSACK the contagionist.

By the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that 2,534 emigrants have come into port during the last week, making a total for the year of 21,102. The steamer *New-York* brought in a larger number of passengers than ever before arrived from a foreign port by any one vessel. 503 of them passed through Castle Garden. Besides these were 15 or 20 cabin passengers. The Street Commissioners of Tompkinsville called the attention of the Board to a petition which had been offered and favorably acted upon for opening a street through Quarantine Grounds.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, at 3 o'clock, in Part 1, Common Pleas. Present—Commissioners HASKETT and KERR. FREEMAN BACON, No. 19 Wall-street, applied for an innkeeper's license, which was granted, on payment of $30. The Board adjourned to Monday, at 3 o'clock.

The Regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club, yesterday, proved a *fiasco*, on account of the wind and weather. There were sixteen yachts ready to start at the time announced, but as the weather was hazy and the wind was very light, they did not get under way until 1 o'clock. And even then the breeze continued but a short time. When it had died away the boats were recalled by the judges, and drifted home. Another day for the regatta will soon be named. The arrangements for the Club's guests were excellent.

At the Live Stock markets the receipts of beeves were quite large, the total arrivals for the week being 3,465. These were of better quality and weight than even last week, when there was a better run of stock than for months, if not years, past. The 3,465 here this week were nearly equal to 3,900 or 4,000 of the average quality. Prices, as compared with last Wednesday, declined nearly ½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the same grades. Butchers, tempted by the excellent quality of the cattle and the concession in prices, bought a larger stock than usual, and the yards were cleared soon after noon, to the no small disappointment of some buyers, who came in late in the day expecting to purchase at low rates. There was a good demand after the close of the market at prices nearly equal to last week.....The receipts of milch cows, 213 for the week, are less than previously, but still in excess of the demand, and the stables are pretty well filled with unsalable animals.....Of veal calves 1,155 were received, which is a less number than for some weeks past, but no more could be sold without a further decline in price.....Sheep and lambs, receipts for week, 6,339; demand good at prices 25c. per head better than last week.....Receipts of swine for the week, 6,325, and all sold; prices advancing. Strong complaints are made of the increasing sales of cattle on the Sabbath. There was quite an active business done last Sunday; some 350 bullocks were bought by Jews and others. These transactions are a direct violation of the law, and are no little annoyance to those who desire one quiet day in the week. It is proposed to publish the names of dealers who continue the practice hereafter, if the police do not attend to their duty and stop the business.

Flour was lightly dealt in yesterday; prices, however, were well supported. A moderate demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Grain and Provisions at about previous rates. Sugars were freely sought after. Coffee, Teas and Molasses were quiet. Rice, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were not remarkably important. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 629.

Nationality, North and South.

Ten years ago the Northern States of the Union were, for the first time, seriously aroused to the perils of the question of Slavery by the agitation which preceded the famous "Compromise Measures" of 1850. At that time the vast majority of Southern public men were the earnest advocates of Constitutionalism, and of the Law. The South, they declared, was standing upon her rights, and represented the great Conservative element in the Confederation. It was true, some little incidents had occurred in the history of certain Southern States which might be interpreted by a critic not perfectly impartial into indications of a temper not absolutely attuned to the "music of the Union." But these were mere flaws and flurries in the steady breeze of patriotism which had for years been blowing from the South to fill the sails of the ship of State. The South stood for Order, and appealed to the people against the law-disturbing fanatics of the North.

In the main these claims of the South were not so wholly absurd and arrogant as they have often been represented by Northern politicians in these latter years of prosperous Anti-Slavery to be. It was in the nature of things that a large proportion of the rich agriculturists and land-owners, whose voice was and is the potential voice of the South, should be men of conservative dispositions, tastes and opinions. The interests and the habits of life of men of this class in all countries lead them towards the creed of political quietism. They are admirably suspicious of all progress, and regard the storms of opinion with as little favor as the tempests of the atmosphere. Steady weather is their type of the Promised Land. In the very constitution of Northern society, on the other hand, in the multifariousness of its pursuits, in the activity and restlessness of individuals, and the constant movement and development of the whole mass, a principle of agitation and a tendency to excess will always be found. Wise statesmen might well have been at a loss for the best means of harmonizing the mutual relations of two such communities without outraging the prejudices, inflaming the bad passions, or interfering with the real interests of either. But wise statesmen by no means abounded at Washington, nor for the matter of that in the land at large. In their stead we had, however, an army of cunning politicians who saw in the rapid increase of ill-feeling between the North and the South an admirable mine of personal advantages and party influences that must be sedulously worked. These men have had their way: and when we now look back upon the political history of the last ten years in America, we shall not find it easy to parallel, out of ancient or modern times, the folly, the fanaticism, the venal adroitness, the vulgar ambitions which, during this dreary decade, have been at work to make bad worse, to feed the fires of internal dissension, to aggravate the difficulties and complicate the solution of a great national problem. We have found it the easiest thing in the world to drive the country down hill, and to plunge its affairs, year after year, into still more inextricable confusion. How are we to draw it up again; how are we to uncoil the snarls we have made? These are the vital questions of the hour for all Americans to whom America is anything more than a vast machine for providing thirty millions of people with meat and drink and raiment. And it is upon the leading men of the South (if indeed either in the South or in the North there be any leading men left) that these questions now most urgently press. For whatever the faults and extravagances of the North may in times past have been—and we have not the least disposition to deny that the North has done a great many mad and unpatriotic things, and broadened its phylactery of self-righteousness not seldom beyond what was decent—the South it is which is now flinging itself with fatal fury against the bulwarks of the law, and threatening the public order of the Union. The South, we say, for though we recognize with cordial satisfaction the vigor with which many prominent Southern journals have echoed the gallant protest of Ex-Senator FOOTE against the frantic indecencies of the Slave-trade Revivalists at the Vicksburgh Convention, still it is really beyond question that an organized angry and desperate movement is now making throughout the South to ride down the Federal laws, and turn every American seaport from Charleston to Galveston into a harbor of pirates. The present advocates of this new fanaticism may be, and doubtless are, what the Charleston *News* describes them to be, a knot of "windy visionaries." Their chief apostle, SPRATT, is certainly not less absurd than his name. But ridiculous as the noisier men who put themselves into the van of the agitation may be, our Southern fellow-citizens must not forget that the agitation itself has its own attractions for the baser instincts of the people upon whom it is practiced. It is unquestionably true that nothing could in the long run be more dangerous to the South than a fresh infusion of barbaric negro blood into its population. The economical and social perils of a new Slave-trade have been nowhere more forcibly set forth than at the South itself. Mr. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, in a report made to the Legislature of that State, a year ago, uttered warnings on this subject, to which none but a perfect SPRATT could have listened in vain.

Nevertheless, the greed of men is commonly stronger than their reason, and the certain profits of to-day outweigh with nine-tenths of mankind the probable calamities of to-morrow. That Grand Juries should be found trifling with the offence of piracy out of deference to a real or asserted "public opinion" is a very ominous thing, which Southern men of character must not allow themselves to overlook.

Happily for them and for us the North has just furnished them with the weapon of a good example. The great Northern State of Ohio, first by the action of her Democratic Convention in condemning every attempt at the revival of the Slave-trade, and then by the action of her Courts in reaffirming the sound doctrine of the Supreme tribunal of Wisconsin on the case of BOOTH, that a State Court cannot set aside a regular process of the United States, has spoken out firmly the strong conservative sentiment of the Northern people in support of the law, and in condemnation of all fanatical recklessness of whatever color and under whatever pretext. If the South of to-day is as conservative as the South of 1849 claimed to be, the decision of the Ohio Court in the matter of the "Oberlin rescuers," will be echoed by a resolute Southern demonstration against the license of Slave-trading. Let us have no equivocation or apathy on this subject. Hateful as the Fugitive Slave law is to the feelings of the North, Northern men rejoice to see that a powerful Northern State respects herself, the law and the Union too much to violate the judgment-seat at the behest of any popular sentiment. If civilization and public honor and the peace of the country are dearer to the South than the chance of buying stolen negroes at a vile price, let Southern men now assert the truth, before their indifference or their supineness has suffered SPRATT to grow up into a solemn reality, and the fanaticism of piracy to usurp the control of the Southern policy.

A Diplomat in Difficulties.

The recognition of the Juarez Government by our Envoy in Mexico was eminently proper and becoming, but the repudiation of the Miramon *coterie* has had and will have its little inconveniences. A dispatch from New-Orleans reports the first of these *contretemps*. At Tacubaya, a suburb of the capital, divers American citizens were ruthlessly slaughtered by the factionists of whom MIRAMON is chief. Of course, our Minister could not permit such acts of violence to pass by unnoticed. In that spirit of paternal tenderness which the Federal Executive, as embodied in the person of Mr. BUCHANAN, has never failed to exhibit towards all the children of Columbia, there was evidently something to be done for the protection of our nomadic citizens, and that something Minister MCLANE was instructed to do. But how to do it? The only authority with which, in deference to diplomatic propriety, Mr. MCLANE could hold intercourse or open correspondence upon this grave topic, was the Cabinet of Señor JUAREZ. But to address the Juarez Cabinet in regard to deeds done by MIRAMON, would have been as wise as to protest to the Count DE CHAMBORD against the acts of NAPOLEON III. The answer would have resembled the indorsement of an overdrawn check. It was a business with which the Liberals had no concern, a complaint which they were powerless to satisfy. Familiar as Mr. MCLANE is with all the difficulties surrounding the party, he would hardly insult it by asking redress for wrongs committed by its enemies, or by insisting that it should give more adequate protection to lives and property within the lines of MIRAMON'S intrenchments. And yet the ardor of interposition must somewhere find expression. Regardless, therefore, of form, but not wholly without precedent, Mr. MCLANE instructed Consul BLACK, at the City of Mexico, to remonstrate with MIRAMON on the subject, and to point out the consequences likely to ensue from the displeasure which such barbarities must excite in the minds of the American people. Steady-going Consul BLACK does his duty *more suo*. He makes his expostulation and obtains his answer, which is, substantially: "We can hold no intercourse with you. With your recognition of JUAREZ, your official existence came to an end, in our eyes. As for Mr. MCLANE, he has never existed at all. You are ghosts in limbo, not diplomatists."

Now, MIRAMON is clearly in his right. It is impossible, in the actual circumstances of the case, to obtain justice or safety for Americans in Mexico. We ask it at the capital, and they properly decline to hear us. We ask it at Vera Cruz, and they hear, but cannot help us. Evidently, the mere recognition of the Liberal Government is not the specific which our morbid relations with Mexico so plainly require. The moral efficacy of the fact is insufficient. The lives, the property, the manifold interests of American citizens in that Republic have indeed been put into far greater peril from the hostility of the reactionists thus incurred than they were in before. It is painfully obvious that having gone thus far, we are under the pressing necessity of going further. Something beside a moral protest is needed to operate upon a country in which there is no public opinion. The first duty of every Government is to protect its subjects; and of a Government which like our own rules over a great commercial population, it is supremely the duty to protect those who carry their enterprises into distant ands, and bring back wealth in exchange. As affairs stand in Mexico, the American is the only foreigner wholly without safeguard from the savage temper of the reactionists who possess the capital; and it is to be hoped that our Government will at once improve the lesson which MIRAMON has shrewdly taught it, by reinforcing the gentleness of diplomacy with appeals more directly and urgently practical.

Democratic Harmony.

We fear that the Albany *Atlas and Argus* hardly deserves to wear both of its high-resounding names. In its capacity of *Atlas* it may perhaps support the Democratic world upon its brawny shoulders, but in its quality of *Argus* it clearly does not see so far into the millstone of the future as it would have its readers believe. We chronicled but a day or two ago the cheerful vaticinations of approaching peace and harmony within the long-distracted circle of the New York Democracy. It prophesied such a meeting and mutual embracement of the lambs and the lions as must have made every humane heart, of whatever party, leap for joy. The "Hards" were to soften, the "Softs" were to harden, and Tammany should soon ring again with the jubilant shouts of a rapturous reconciliation. The world was to see no more of those dreadful days in which, to borrow the graceful and lucid language of a distinguished political journalist, "the bogus Democracy of the oyster-cellars had administered a black eye to the system of regular nomenclature." Alas! for the wisdom of prophecy. The lapse of a few days—of a few hours almost—has sufficed to turn all this blessing into cursing, to darken the brightening sky-lights of Tammany, and to arrest the agreeable amalgamation of the rival Democracies. On Tuesday noon the lions of the Democracy, led on by Mr. WOOD, assembled at the Astor House for the purpose of embracing the lambs, and forthwith proceeded to give the said lambs very decisive evidence that teeth were, after all, made for biting, and claws for tearing.

It now appears that the winning accents of the Albany prophet were but a delusion and a snare; and the Astor House meeting was evidently intended as a kind of Austrian *ultimatum* to the Sardinians of the State Central Committee. Mr. WOOD and his friends of the "Hard" faction at New-York have, it seems, been trying to induce the State Committee to come into their views in respect to the next Presidential nomination. For the New-York Democracy have a double war on their hands In the first place, they have their battle to fight with the Republicans at the State election of next Fall, and if they are to win they must now combine all their forces. In the second place, they have the Presidential nomination to contend over next year at Charleston, and for this they must keep open the claims and keep unsheathed the weapons of the respective factions. In other words, a suspension of civil war is necessary to secure victory in the contest with the common enemy; while that suspension must be so brought about as not to paralyze either of the parties to it, or unfit either of them for renewing the internal struggle after their common object achieved. Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* regards this state of things as a fulfillment of its prophecy, and as a state of genuine peace. We must admit that prophets have sometimes been obliged to be thankful for fulfillments not one whit more satisfactory. Nevertheless the impartial observer will be apt to say, as *Punch* said of the "French porcupine," "This may be a peace, but it don't look much like it."

As the case now stands, Mr. WOOD and his friends have given fair warning to the Central Committee that they must propitiate or fight; that the "Hards" are not to be won with words alone, and that if the Democracy are to love one another, there must be substantial reasons offered for the exchange of their pure affections. Precisely what reasons may be eventually found weighty enough to persuade the Astor House meeting into the arms of DEAN RICHMOND and his colleagues of the Central Committee, it might be impossible to imagine, were it worth while to dive into the mysteries of Democratic distraction. The control of the Presidential nomination, we may presume, is not the only object which engages the attention and kindles the aspirations of Mr. WOOD and his supporters. In whatever way the Central Committee may now respond to their defiance of party organization, (for this, in fact, the resolutions passed on Tuesday amounted to,) the party organization has been defied; the personal importance of the leaders among the Hards has been vehemently reasserted, and there are probably few sacrifices short of an absolute surrender of their views which the Central Committee will not eventually make to pacify these troublesome members of the happy Democratic family.

The Meeting in Honor of Humboldt.

The American Statistical and Geographical Society has done its duty, and in so doing has done itself honor, by organizing a solemn tribute to the memory of a great man, whose genius has shed its clear and kindling light for more than half a century upon every pathway of statistics and over the whole field of geography. Few men of science have ever identified themselves so closely as HUMBOLDT with the actual life of the world, few have won for themselves a fame at once so warm and bright. The story of his career, which will be worthily told to-night, at the Historical Society's building, by his own compatriot and our fellow-citizen, Professor LIEBER, is a singularly striking and beautiful combination of all that is captivating in the romance of adventure, with all that is commanding in the dignity of patient study. A pilgrim of science, deserving, indeed, to be entitled the Marco Polo of scientific travel, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was also a quiet and devoted citizen—loving his own country with an intelligent love, and serving her with an enlarged political wisdom, which would have made him great among the councilors of his King had he not been so much greater among the teachers of his race. There was nothing in his career as there was nothing in his character, to seclude the man from that universal homage which those least familiar with science are willing to pay to scientific renown. He had a personal attraction for all who came within his reach, as powerful as the control which his clear and vigorous intellect, when exercised in the themes to which it was most steadily devoted, exerted over all who sought light and wisdom from his works. To the many Americans whom the thirst of knowledge brought to Berlin during the latter years of his life the great German *savant* endeared himself by the influence which he was known to wield in making the institutions of America favorably judged and honestly understood. The political state of the New World was almost as much his study as the Continent itself. That Americans therefore should hasten to do him honor is in every way fitting; and we are sure that the intelligence, the cultivation, the best humanity in a word, of our great metropolis, will be most worthily represented to-night at the Historical Society. If there are few countries in the world in which factitious eloquence can gain an easier hearing, and brazen reputations a swifter currency than in our own, we are glad also to believe that there is no country whatever, in which genuine greatness can be more deeply and more sincerely honored.

Post-office Peculation.

One of our morning cotemporaries yesterday published the following curiously-edifying piece of advice as a telegraphic communication from Washington:

"Persons sending money or valuables to or from the West are advised to not register letters which are to pass through the Chicago Post-office as it furnishes information by which frequent depredations have been committed, several of which have been traced to that quarter."

It is asking too much, perhaps, to insist upon commas in telegrams, but we should like to know to what the little word "it" refers in this extraordinary statement. Is it the "Chicago Post-office" which furnishes information by which frequent depredations "are committed on registered letters," or is it the practice of registering letters which furnishes that information? Is the Chicago Post-office itself the depredator, thanks to the registering of letters, or are other and remoter rascals the accomplices who divide with the Chicago Post-office the spoils obtained by favor of its treacherous information?

Interpret the sentence as we may, it is at least a noble and beautiful illustration of the state of public morals and official decency in this happy land. That a metropolitan journal should put up over the National Post-Office the warning, "Beware of Pickpockets," as calmly as one might affix it to the doors of a Grand Stand on a racing day, is a thing worth pondering, even in these days of helter-skelter politics and ethical chaos. The accusation, whatever it may be, and whether it be true or false, could never have been made in this cool matter-of-fact way unless the ideas of personal integrity and official responsibility had already suffered in the popular mind a "sea-change" into something exceedingly "new and strange."

It overcomes us now like a summer-cloud, without any special wonder, and if anybody takes the trouble to think twice about the matter, it will probably be some political speculator anxious to see whether some party capital cannot be made out of the charge, or some desperate office-seeker, to whom it may bring a sudden gleam of hope for a new vacancy, and the reviving chance of a nice little appointment, *vice* Stubbs or Boggs, removed for dabbling in "registered letters."

"DRINK AND AWAY."—One of the most beautiful fountains in Barbary, on account of its frequent use and the lurking of assassins in its neighborhood, is called *Shrub we Krub*—Drink and away. In our highly-civilized City we have no *such* lurking place for robbers. No Croton fountain tempts to drink or danger here. Superior refinement has compelled the thirsty to resort to the dram-shop, where fuel may be added to the flame, but where nature's provision for quenching thirst can only be made available by quenching manly self respect too.

What shall the wayfarer in our streets do of a Sunday when even this *dernier resort* is lost, as it seems likely to be if the Police Commissioners do their duty, and shut up the illegal places of Sunday traffic? Croton drinking fountains, and a plenty of them, would seem to be the necessary complement of the suppression of Sunday dramming. And when the fountains of dissipation and crime are stayed, and gushing waters, which cheer but not inebriate, take their place in our streets, we may reverse the Barbary fountain motto, so that it shall be: *Krub we shrub*—AWAY AND DRINK.

AN ALARMING HIBERNIAN HEBDOMADAL.—A new Irish paper, dated next Saturday, and styled the *Phœnix*, has made its appearance in this City, conducted, as its salutatory informs the public, by "JOHN O'MAHONEY, formerly of Kilbeheny and Funow." Mr. O'MAHONEY states that he has "no taste for journalism," "nothing could have induced" him to engage in it, except the fact that there is no other paper free to espouse in all its "length and breadth and sequences, the cause" to which he has himself been devoted from his "earliest boyhood."

We have perused the salutatory of the *Phœnix* without being able to gain a clear idea of the nature of the "cause" which usurped that portion of the editor's life usually devoted to marbles and leap-frog. He tells us, however, in a general way that he shall go in strongly for the "moral and material elevation of the Irish character;" and, furthermore, that "nothing calculated to offend religion shall find a place in his columns." But a succeeding article throws light upon Mr O'MAHONEY'S views as to the specific mode of attaining the moral and religious objects which are to constitute the main burden of his paper. In that article he first favors us with an exciting account of the way in which the indubitable "Captain ROCK" shot a "stout Saxon" the other day in the County of Westmeath, and then goes on to explain why he shot him. "An ancient and respectable family" had a lease of land. In process of time the lease expired. The landlord raised the rent, which the tenant refused to pay. "At this juncture, a man named KELLY offered a still larger sum, and obtained the farm from the greedy and unprincipled landlord." KELLY for a time rejoiced in his new possession. But his career, as the *Phœnix* takes pleasure in informing us, was short. "Captain ROCK, who is a keen marksman, caught KELLY at last and shot him." This moral and religious proceeding would seem to have had an excellent effect, as "the farm remained unoccupied for two years," until the "stout Saxon JESSOP obtained it at a very cheap rent." Little more remains to be said. "Captain ROCK met him the other day. The Captain fired at him, and he fired at the Captain. Old ROCK, however, was the best shot, and killed JESSOP."

We are delighted, of course, to welcome Mr. O'MAHONEY to the field of journalism, but in consideration of the "length and breadth and sequences" of his views as set forth in this little essay on the relations of landlord and tenant, we own we should be a little shy of making room for him in the TIMES Building. We are afraid, indeed, that we could hardly see his sign put up over the way on the candid brow of the *Tribune* office, without a twinge of uneasiness; and we must particularly request all "stout Saxons" who may have any communications to make to us, to abstain for the future from making them in person.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M'lle. CORTESI makes her *début* here to-morrow night, in PACINI'S grand opera of "Sappho." The rehearsal, yesterday, was a success of the best kind, eliciting bursts of approbation from an audience purely critical. There will undoubtedly be a success to record on Friday night. Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor BARILI, and Mme. STRAKOSCH assist in the performance, and Mr. MAX MARETZEK (who is entitled to a warm welcome) conducts the orchestra.

JONES' WOOD.—A grand rural and musical festival will take place here on Monday next. Given by both our Musical Societies, it offers an unusually attractive programme, comprising, beside many things of a higher order, some of the most exacting compositions of the great masters, to be performed by over two hundred of our best instrumentalists, assisted by the singing societies, the "Teutonia," "Mannerchoir," "Uhland" and "Sangerbund," who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid. When we add that the whole will be under the joint direction of Messrs. THEODORE EISFELD and HARVEY B. DODWORTH, much may, with justice, be expected. On Tuesday night, when the Festival ends, there will be a grand display of Fireworks.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."—No. 27 of this excellent periodical contains a very effective set of quadrilles called "The Ledger Quadrilles," written by Mr. CHAS. FRADEL, and dedicated to the enterprising proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*. Mr. FRADEL is one of the best composers in America; what he does is always musician-like, melodious and easy. "The Ledger Quadrille" is thoroughly popular in its character, and must become popular, having all these characteristics in a preëminent degree. The present number of the *Friend* contains also four other pieces—a very admirable selection—the whole for ten cents. An enterprise so meritorious and much needed deserves all the success it has won. The office of publications removed from No. 13 Frankfort-street to No. 107 Nassau-street.

DOCTOR WARD'S OPERA OF "THE GIPSEY'S FROLIC."—The performance of Doctor WARD'S Opera at the Metropolitan Theatre to-night is an event that should, and no doubt will create a sensation. For, in addition to the distinction which this piece has already gained from its having been performed by amateurs at the house of its accomplished author, last Winter, it is now to be given with the aid of distinguished professional talent, besides the services of two of those mysterious characters, "gentlemen of this City," one of whom personates the part of *Popinjay* and the other of *Jacquez*. The two singing ladies are our fair countrywomen ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and LUCY ESCOTT, and Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE also volunteers his voice on the occasion. It will be, therefore, a genuine American opera, and it is to be performed for the benefit of that purely American object, the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. WM. H. COOK makes his *début* in opera on this occasion.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—The American Institute, leaving its cramped quarters down town, has gone up to the Cooper Institute, put the three rooms that it rents on the first floor of the building to rights, snugged up, and now is fairly "open." For the premises that it owns on Broadway, (No. 351,) it receives an annual rent of $11,000. For its far better accommodations up town, it pays $1,500 a year—making a clear annual gain by their removal, that better accommodates everybody except the newspaper and Brooklyn people, of $9,500. The three rooms are thus occupied: Two for the library (with the Clerk's office in one of them) and one for a depository of its own volumes and papers, and for use as a committee-room. The Clubs connected with the Institute, for their public meetings use a fourth room adjoining.

The library of the Institute is coming to be a valuable one. Care has been taken lately to purchase only such books as have a technological character and value—books that the inventor, the mechanic, the farmer and the naturalist want, and are not likely to get in other libraries. It would be wasting money indeed to spend it on historical, literary, or miscellaneous books, when, within a minute's walk, the rich treasuries of the Historical, Mercantile, Society, Theological and Astor Libraries are accessible. We hope the Institute will adhere to its present policy of keeping it a library for practical men. Of course the leading journals and magazines must continue to be taken, to supply the wants of those who enjoy its reading-room facilities. We believe it is the intention, at an early day, to arrange for keeping open the rooms during the evening, which will bring its privileges within the reach of hundreds who cannot do their reading by daylight.

We hope that very soon the Institute will feel that their present accommodations are too strait for them. Its fogyism is dying out daily, and young men of a progressive spirit more than ever are managing its concerns.

Important to Foreign-born Citizens—The European War.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 25.

The following letter has been handed us by HUME F. HILL, Esq., who has heretofore obtained passports for many of our naturalized citizens who wish to visit Europe. It will be seen that they will not be entirely safe in relying upon their naturalization for exemption from military service during the existing war.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix Le Clerc, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS.

Regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club.

The arrangements for the annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club yesterday were of the most complete description, and the accommodations provided for the public and the invited guests were such as to give every one an opportunity of witnessing the regatta under the most favorable circumstances. A barge was provided, which was anchored off the Club-house, a band of music was retained, and an ample supply of "all the luxuries of the season" for the refreshment of the guests, some two hundred of whom, made up about equally of ladies and gentlemen, were on board. Mr. STEVENS, one of the leading members of the Club, personally superintended the boats by which the invited guests were carried from the shore to the barge. The day, however, was unpropitious, the morning being calm and hazy, which turned to a drizzle towards noon, and threatened a rainy termination to the regatta. These circumstances delayed the arrival of guests, and the starting of the fleet was postponed until nearly 1 o'clock P. M. At this time there was a light breeze from the south. Of the twenty-five yachts belonging to the Club, only sixteen were entered. The following is the list:

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Edgar,	Jane,	Mannahatta,
Alice,	Arbitrator,	Anna.
Leader,	Clicker,	Walton, (Commodore's boat.)
Secret,	Fanny Townley,	
Syren.	Restless.	Emma,
		Zephyr.

The race was defined as follows: From the Judge's barge, off the Club-house, to a buoy opposite Communipaw, and returning inside of the barge to Bayley's Bay and back to the Club house. The boat downwards was quite spirited, but the return was more a drift than a sail. They reached the barge about 4½ o'clock, in a dead calm, arriving in the following order: *Emma*, third class; *Leader*, first class; *Walton*, third class; *Fanny*, second class; *Anna*, third class. As it was apparent that the race could not be accomplished in the time allowed, the Judges declared it no race, and the boats were recalled. Another day will be fixed upon for the race to come off.

During the absence of the little fleet, the party beguiled the time by partaking of a bountiful collation, and a dance. In fact, the best part of the Regatta, decidedly, was on board the barge.

The New-York Yacht Club Regatta.

This comes off to-day, and should there be pleasant weather and a good breeze, will be one of the most interesting and exciting which has taken place for some time. The presence in the race of the British yacht *St. Ursula* will attract many to witness the spectacle who would not otherwise attend.

The following is the official list of entries, and the sailing directions for the regatta:

ENTRIES OF YACHTS FOR THE ANNUAL REGATTA.

SLOOPS—*Third Class*—Containing Yachts measuring 800 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time 2½ seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Areas Sq. ft.	Time m. s.
1—	Island Fawn...	S. M. Fox	17	6	594.4	— —
2—	Ray	L. M. Rutherford	33 4	11	906.5	5 14
3—	Narragansett..	H. Bedlow	30.3	10	749.6	6 42
4—	Flying Cloud.	L. B. Senat	—	—	—	— —

SLOOPS—*Second Class*—Measuring over 300 square feet and under 1,300 feet. Allowance of time, 2½ seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Areas Sq. ft.	Time m. s.
1—	Plover	R. S. Palmer	40	11	563.8	— —
2—	Fanny	E. H. White	44 3	13	889.6	1 22
3—	Heswell	Chas. Butler	38 6	11	920	2 38
4—	Marsing	C. T. Cromwell	44 1	13	934 6	4 55
5—	Rowena	M. W. Bacon	42 2	13	986	— —
6—	Urdine	L. W. Jerome	44 7	13	1,035	— —
7—	Irene	L. B. Brown	— —	—	—	— —

SLOOPS—*First Class*—Measuring over 1,300 square feet. Allowance of time, 1¾ seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Areas Sq. ft.	Time m. s.
1—	Deer	Thos Collyer	85 6	17	1,577	— —

SCHOONERS—*Second Class*—Measuring 1,500 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time, 2½ seconds per square foot.

No	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Areas Sq. ft.	Time m. s.
1—	Dawn	H. L. Fassitt	41.8	12	811.2	39 50
2—	Sea Drift	J. S. Holbrook	64.3	13	1,394	34 44
3—	Stella	L. W. Tappan	78.7	22	1,356 6	— —

SCHOONERS—*First Class*—Measuring over 1,500 square feet. Allowance of time, 1¾ seconds per square foot.

No	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Areas Sq. ft.	Time m. s.
1—	Maggie	R. F. Loper	111 4	23	1,648.5	6 32
2—	Silvie	W. A. Slebbins	106.2	27	1,597.8	1 47
3—	Zina	W. H Thomas	118.8	30	1,857.6	15 00
4—	Favorite	A. C. Kingsland	138.1	35	1,865.9	— —

The courses marked out for the sailing are as follows:

"A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house at Hoboken, on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least areas: The third class abreast of said stake-boat, 80 yards apart, on a line due east; the second-class 90 yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, 200 yards to the north; and the first-class, 100 yards apart, on a similar line, 200 yards to the north of the latter; the schooners will anchor to the eastward of the second and first class lines, in the same order. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsails set—the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robins' Reef Light;

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The weekly report which was submitted states that since May 1 2,534 emigrants have arrived, making a total thus far for the year of 24,102. There are 771 in the institutions on Ward's Island, and 74 in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $9,360 88. A communication was recived from Dr. JANEWAY complaining that his requisitions for bed-clothing for small pox patients had not been properly attended to. There are about twenty-five patients now sick in the Quarantine Hospital, and more sheets, he said, were badly needed. The communication was referred to Captain CHANFREE. R. G. SMITH, EDWARD REILLY, and CORNELIUS JOURNAY, Street Commissioners of Tompkinsville, called the attention of the Commissioners to a petition for opening a highway along the easterly side of Staten Island, formerly in the use of the public, and now inclosed by the Quarantine walls. They quote an act of the Legislature of the State, passed in 1799, claim that they have legally the right to open said road, and ask the Commissioners of Emigration to cooperate with them in so doing. The communication was referred to the counsel of the Board. Some rather exciting conversation as to Dr. JEROME'S responsibility for the lack of nurses of which he complained, took place between Commissioners JELLINGHAUS and FUARY. It resulted in nothing, however, and the Board adjourned.

WIDENING CHURCH, MORRIS AND RECTOR STREETS AND TRINITY-PLACE.—Aldermen BOOLE and LYONS, of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the petition asking that Church-street, Trinity-place, Greenwich, Rector and Morris streets might be widened and extended, met at 2 P. M., Tuesday. Judge VANDERPOOL, one of the petitioners, stated that in signing the petition he had committed himself to the proposed project; his object was to educe argument on the subject, so that it might be ascertained whether the improvement was feasible. A thoroughfare, such as that proposed, would relieve Broadway of the heavy business—the luggage and cartage—which would be diverted into the new channel. The proposition contemplates the widening of Church-street to fifty feet, its extension from Fulton to Liberty-street; the widening of Trinity-place to sixty feet, and its extension to Greenwich-street; the widening of Greenwich-street to eighty feet to Battery place; the widening of Morris-street to seventy-five feet, and of Rector-street to sixty feet. There were very few present at the meeting, and the Committee resolved to meet again next Monday, at 2½ P. M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board was to have had a special meeting last night, at which the Committee appointed to draft a by-law, directing that in future the reading of the Bible shall form part of the daily routine in all the public schools, were to have presented their report. Strange to say, however, not only was there no quorum at the hall of the Board, but the list of those absent was found to include the names of many of the Commissioners whose election was due to their avowed devotedness to the Bible interest. Instead of a meeting, then, a number of the members were found in the Clerk's office discussing the doctrine of innate ideas, and endeavoring to settle the question whether our idea of a God is intuitive or derived from tradition. Possibly the question (not that about the Deity, but the Bible question) may be brought up and discussed at the next meeting.

THE KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The incorporation of the Kane Monument Association held a preliminary meeting, at the rooms of the Geographical Society, last evening. It is estimated that the cost of the monument will not exceed $15,000. Three thousand dollars' worth of stone has been presented by the President of the Albert Free Stone Company, of Nova Scotia. It is designed to have a bronze statue of Dr. KANE, in citizen's dress, life size. On the sides of the base there will be busts of HENRY GRINNELL GEORGE PEABODY and Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The Committee on Art and Design are THOMAS HICKS, ELLIOTT, KENSETT and PALMER. The Association has nearly 500 members. The means for the monument are to be raised by a series of lectures on science and literature. The site has not yet been decided upon.

THE LOWBER JUDGMENT SETTLED.—The Lowber judgment, about which so much has been said, was paid by the Comptroller on Tuesday. The sum claimed originally was $199,910 70; but when paid, the interest and the ten per cent, to redeem the real estate, &c., sold last Winter, made the amount about $240,000. It is said that, had it not been for two or three blunders, the case might have been reopened for the City; one of which was the acceptance of the deed tendered by LOWBER to the Mayor, who, with the City Chamberlain, redeemed the property sold.

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF NEW-HAVEN VISITING THIS CITY.—The Mayor and Common Council of New-Haven are in this City, for the purpose of examining our institutions. Accompanied by Aldermen BOOLE and STARR, of the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to make them welcome, they called on Mayor TIEMANN, in the morning, and interchanged civilities with him, and in the afternoon visited the Islands. The Mayor was too busy to accompany them.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—JOHN MCGRATH, who was employed as conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, on Tuesday evening, while standing in the grocery store corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eight-avenue, fell dead. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart, and at an inquest held yesterday, a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was 43 years old and leaves a family.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association has removed from its quarters in the University to new rooms in Broadway, at the corner of Twelfth street. Its reading-room is well stocked with current literature, and considerable additions are being made to the library. The Association, intended chiefly for young men, is in a prosperous condition.

DEATH OF A POLICE SERGEANT.—Mr. MOSLEY LYON, one of the Police Sergeants of the Sixth Ward, died on Tuesday evening at the residence of his father, No. 33 Henry Street. His disease was consumption. He had been ill for several weeks. He is reported to have been a faithful and efficient officer.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral* left this port, yesterday afternoon at 2 P. M., on a trial trip at sea. She will be absent several days, long enough, at least, to test her sea-going qualities and the condition of the engines.

THE CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY LIBEL SUIT.—The summing up by counsel in this case, which was to have taken place yesterday, before Justice WELSH, was postponed till next Tuesday, owing to the absence of Mr. HILLSBURGH'S counsel.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Excise Commissioners, yesterday, one innkeeper's license was granted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 3 P. M.

Police Reports.

COL. ANDERSON, THE FILLIBUSTER, ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The friends of Col. Anderson, the fillibuster, arrested on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, charged with having created a disturbance in the bar-room, did not succeed in finding an accommodating magistrate, who was willing to release him from custody. This failure compelled the gallant Colonel to pass the night in a cell in the Eighth Ward Station-house. It was not a dismal night to him however. Troops of sympathizing friends kept the Col. company, and cigars and other animal comforts were abundant. At an early hour yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Col. TREADWELL, whom Col. Anderson was alleged to have assaulted, refused to make any complaint, and afterwards gave as his reason that his feelings as a Southerner would not allow him to settle in any such manner with a man who had ill-treated him. Mr. Treadwell, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, made a complaint, however, against the Colonel, charging him with calling him a "liar and a thief" and "shaking his finger" at him, so as to make him "fearful of personal violence." Upon this complaint, the magistrate required Col. A. to give bail, in the sum of $1,000, to abstain for six months from any violent demonstrations toward Mr. Treadwell. Mr. Edward R. Boyle, of Brookhaven, L. I., became surety for the Colonel, and the latter was released from custody.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF FURS.—On Wednesday morning the fur warehouse at No. 49 Broadway, Seligmund Goole, agent, was broken into by some burglars, and robbed of upwards of $3,000 worth of valuable furs. The thieves must have secreted themselves in the hallway, and after the building was locked, have forced an entrance in the store through the partition. At least nothing was known of the affair until morning, when the loss was discovered, and made known to the police. A reward of $200 being offered for the recovery of the goods, Sergeant Dixon, with Officers King and Siowey, of the Detective force, took the matter in hand, and last night tracked the property to a stable in Fifth-street, near Avenue A. A descent was immediately made, when the supposed thieves escaped. After a careful examination of the place, all of the stolen property was found in salt bags under a manure-heap.

THE NINETEENTH WARD SHOOTING CASE.—The Police of the Nineteenth Ward yesterday arrested four German grocers, John Stelling, Lewis Rogers, Deiderick Hedercamp and John Myers, on suspicion of being the parties who, on Tuesday afternoon, while firing at a target, accidentally shot Mrs. Susan Keller, at Turtle Bay Garden, in Forty-third-street, near First avenue, as already reported. The prisoners were held to await the result of Mrs. Keller's injuries.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE BY ROWDIES.—Thomas Britton, an Englishman, who lived at No. 231 Mott-street, and was employed as cutter for a wholesale clothing store, died yesterday, as is alleged from the effects of a beating he received a few evenings since by a gang of rowdies in Elizabeth-street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. No arrests have yet been made in the case.

THEFT BY A FEMALE.—A young woman who says her name is Nelly Helens, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing some silk dresses belonging to the landlady of No. 64 Crosby-street, with whom she lately boarded. It is alleged that Nelly concealed herself in the house and stole the dresses in the absence of the landlady. Justice BARNNAN locked her up for trial.

The Mayor and the Cleaning of the Streets.

The Mayor has issued the following circular to the members of the Police of this City:

MEMBERS OF THE POLICE are requested to report, through their Captains, and the General Superintendent, to the Mayor's Office, every morning, as follows:

The number of the house and the street from which any ashes, garbage, rubbish, or other substance shall have been thrown in violation of the ordinances of the City.

Every locality where any cellar is being excavated, or a building erected or repaired, from either of which any dirt, shavings, or other rubbish shall have been thrown or cast, and allowed to remain, or to be scattered in the street.

Every building in front of which any building materials or rubbish is allowed to remain after the completion of such building, or the repairs thereto shall be made.

Every building in front of which the street is occupied more than one-third of its width for the deposit of building material.

The number of every cart from which any dirt, rubbish or other material shall be dropped or scattered in the streets.

The condition of the streets, as to their cleanliness, and the pavements thereof, whether they or any part of the same, are filthy, and where, and whether and where any holes exist in the pavements dangerous to travel thereon.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Yesterday Wm. Brown was arrested, on the complaint of Charles H. Ring, for throwing coal dust and fire coal in the street, in Broadway. He was taken before Marshal STEPHENS, at the Mayor's Office, and fined $5.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution in favor of allowing an assistant Clerk in the office of the Board at $600 per annum, and it was resolved that 150 copies of the Registry Law be presented to Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., for the use of the Democratic Committee and 150 copies to Chas. A. Peabody for the use of the Republican Committee.

A resolution fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions at $4 000 per annum,—any additional clerk hire to be paid out of this salary,—and that of the Deputy Clerk $2,000 per annum, was referred.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Records stating that there is now due to the contractors of the work on the Register's office, and for services of employes in the County Clerk's, Surrogate's and Register's offices, $43,820 26, and requesting that provision be made for their payment; and setting forth that there will be required to finish up this work during the present year the further sum of $150,000. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

It was directed that the bill of Charles Brown, for meals for jurors, amounting to $457 40, be paid.

The majority report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, in favor of paying the bill of Wm. C. Arthur & Co., amounting to $5,833 30, for stationery furnished the various Courts, was read. The report is signed by Messrs KENNEDY, BADGER and BELL. A minority report in favor of deducting 25 per cent. from the bill, signed by Mr. BLUNT, was also read.

Mr. BLUNT, while he acknowledged that the prices charged were the same that had usually been charged to the County, claimed that they were 25 per cent. more than the articles could be procured for.

The Board refused to adopt either the majority or minority reports, (Ayes, 6; Nays, 5;) as by the rules of the Board it required seven votes to adopt either.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the vote was reconsidered. Mr. KENNEDY moved that the subject be laid on the table. This was lost, and the subject was finally postponed till the next meeting.

The Board went into secret session for a short time, after which it was declared adjourned to Tuesday next.

Health Commissioners.

The Health Commissioners met as usual yesterday noon. The Mayor, President CORNELL, Drs. GUNN, ROCKWELL and BOYD were present. The *F. B. Cushing*, from St. Domingo, was reported as having arrived. Her Captain died on the voyage. Together with a vessel from Rio on which there had been fever before she sailed for this port, she was ordered to be detained five days in the Lower Bay.

The Mayor presented the following communication received in answer to inquiries he had made at the direction of the Commissioners:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1859.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York:

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to hand you herewith a memorandum of prices established by the Quarantine Committee for Lighterage, from Quarantine to this City. In establishing this tariff, the Committee have had the principal parties engaged in the lighterage business before them, and the rates have been fixed with great care, and will no doubt be satisfactory to all parties.

The Committee, in submitting their report, would suggest that, in their opinion, the interests of the merchants would be promoted by allowing all parties of a respectable and reliable character to engage in the business of lighterage, under such rules as the Health Officer may direct.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
T. TILESTON, Chairman.

CHARGES FOR LIGHTERAGE,
As recommended by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, May 27, 1859.

Articles.	From Quarantine.	From the Lower Bay.
Coffee, per bag	$ 07	$ 12½
Cotton, per bale	38	50
Flour, per bbl	9	15
Grain, per bush	3	4½
Grain, per sack	6	10
Hides, wet, each	4	6
Lead, per ton	1 00	1 75
Logwood, per ton	1 25	1 63
Mahogany, per ton	1 25	1 63
Molasses, per hhd	60	1 00
Molasses, per bbl	25	38
Molasses, per tierce	40	75
Provisions, per tierce	15	25
Provisions, per bbl	13	20
Rags, per bale	50	1 00
Cigars, per M	5	10
Sugar, per hhd	60	1 00
Sugar, per tierce	40	75
Sugar, per bbl	13	25
Sugar, per box	20	35
Tobacco, per hhd	1 00	1 53
Tobacco, per bale	12½	25
Wool, per bale	45	1 00
Hides, dry, each	2	5
Skins, per doz	—	4

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, the communication was received, and the schedule accompanying ordered to be filed with the minutes, for reference, in case of appeal or complaint.

Dr. GREEN stated that all the parties applying for lightering had agreed to abide by the terms named in the foregoing schedule.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The conduct of a well-dressed German woman, apparently about seventeen years of age, attracted the attention of a gentleman while crossing from New-York to Brooklyn in one of the South Ferry boats yesterday, and he was induced to follow her. She appeared to be in distress and bewildered, and, after passing up and down several streets without any apparent motive therefor, proceeded to the dock near the foot of Pacific-street, and laid off her bonnet and was about to jump overboard, when she was prevented by a sailor. The gentleman who had kept sight of her came up, and prevailed upon her to return home, and accompanied her as far as Whitehall, in New-York, where, while he was stepping an omnibus to put her in, she disappeared.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The first meeting of this Board for the present year was held in the Health Office yesterday morning at 9 o'clock—present, Mayor POWELL, Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, FRANKS and FUREY; absent, Alderman CASHON. The only business transacted was the adoption of the following resolution, whereupon the Board adjourned to June 8:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to advertise for proposals to take away the night-soil, offal, &c., from the City, in accordance with the terms as stipulated in the present contract with L. K. CORNELL, except that $40 000 security will be required, bonds to be executed by parties justifying in double the amount, and that this Board will meet for the reception of such proposals on the 8th day of June inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

There is a large amount of business for the Board to transact. The nuisances complained of last year and not abated, will keep it busy probably for several weeks.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A son of JAMES NELLIS, 3 years old, was run over by a car on Hamilton-avenue, near the ferry, yesterday afternoon, and so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate both his feet. A brother of the boy injured was saved from injury through the exertions of Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, who also saved the life of the one injured by his prompt action. The parents of the boys reside on Nelson-street.

BASE BALL.—The Neptune Base Ball Club is the name of a new Club recently organized in this city, and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: *President*—JOHN BALDWIN. *Vice-President*—Eugene S. Conner. *Secretary*—George F. Anderson. *Treasurer*—Alexander Douglas. *Committee*—Henry Tucker, Celia Brower, Charles Clark, Ground—Fifth-avenue and Pacific-street.

BASE BALL.—The Hiawatha Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—B. VAN VLEIT. *Vice President*—H. T. CHAPMAN. *Secretary*—S. C. BALDWIN. *Treasurer*—R. B. LEEDS. On the 9th inst. the first nine of this Club will play a match with the first nine of the Olympic Club on the grounds at the corner of Smith and Union streets.

ARREST OF SHEPHERD.—THOMAS SHEPHERD, accused of attempting to bribe Alderman DAYSON, of the Eleventh Ward, was arrested yesterday and taken before Judge CULVER, in the City Court, when the examination was postponed until Saturday next at the request of the accused.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of May permits were granted to land 218 cargoes in this city, viz: Sugar and molasses, 121 cargoes; salt, 7; hides and wool, 23; naval stores, 28; iron, 8; cotton, 5; coffee, 1; wood, 9; coals, 7; brimstone, 1; assorted cargoes, 3.

THE DIMES SAVINGS BANK.—This institution went into operation yesterday morning, at No. 2 Mechanics' Bank Building, Montague-street. A large number of deposits were made during the day, and the indications are that the Bank will be quite popular.

NEW CHURCH.—There will be a tabernacle on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, erected by the Elm-place Congregational Church, will be occupied for the first time on Sunday next.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The June Term of this Court will be opened on the 7th inst., when the following calendar will be called, embracing the first twenty causes: Rowan *vs.* Kelsey, Wood *vs.* Poughkeepsie Insurance Company, Spencer *vs.* Bennet, Heeney, Administrator, *vs.* Wilder, Chedsey *vs.* Gaylor, Freedenthal *vs.* Reeve, Belden *vs.* Thursby, Rose *vs.* Prentice, Montgomery *vs.* Meeker, Bridge *vs.* Brosman, Bruce *vs.* Gibb, Williams *vs.* Mark, Quarles *vs.* Stephens, Brown *vs.* Chadsey, Dearborn *vs.* Reed, Bowles *vs.* Stryker, Blakeman *vs.* Bushnell, Hill *vs.* Stryker, Kelly *vs.* Remsen, Cavannagh *vs.* O'Donnell

A few days since, a party of young men employed in Mr. Harris' factory, at Leeds, Greene County, went into the mill-pond adjoining the factory, to bathe, when one of the party named William Smith, was suddenly seized with a fit and sank. One of the party who was in the boat, rowed to him, and saw him lying at the bottom without motion, but could not assist him, being unable to swim. He then went for assistance, but when it arrived, Mr. Smith was dead. The deceased was about 21 years of age, and was a native of Scotland.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.—The Elm-place Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT, will open their new Tabernacle, on Fulton av., corner of Hoyt st., for Divine Services, on SUNDAY, June 5. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, the Tabernacle will be open to give former occupants of seats in the Polytechnic Institute an opportunity to select their sittings in the new building. On SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, the Tabernacle will be open for the general seating of seats.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Iowa.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 28, 1859

Messrs. S. HERRING & Co., New-York—*Gentlemen:* The "Champion" safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city, has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed night before last, and was exposed for a long time, to the most intense heat, dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was excavated, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 613 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Shoes Suitable for Summer.—Select from a large stock of substantial, comfortable, durable, and cheap gaiters, slices, &c., for summer wear, especially well adapted to the country. Take notice, therefore, and before you start, visit No. 439 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and make your selections. Cantrell has the reputation of selling cheap, and it is a reputation he has justly acquired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WOAN ASH TOP CAPS, DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, inventors and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Rigas' Truss Cures Rupture Invariably in Children and Young Subjects, and ordinary cases in the adults. The FEMORAL Truss and the VARICOCELE instrument also are working admirably. Inquire of your physician. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Bill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, Depôt No. 1 Barclay st.; also sold at No. 399 Broadway, and by all other druggists. Infallible Onguent and Floralia, beautiful preparations for the hair.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order.—Gauze Undershirts and Drawers, for Summer wear. Lace, Tubular and Ribbon Ties, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Catamedial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Success and Failure Depend upon a Right or Wrong use of our Faculties, or on the choice of an occupation. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, give advice to young men daily.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Summer Hats for Children—Rich and tastefully trimmed; the largest variety of the latest styles that can be found. The supply for gents and youth unsurpassed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Feed Mill with Steam Power to Let, very Cheap.—Splendid opening for an active man who understands the business. Apply at No. 45 Gold-st.
J. A. BENNET.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—DE WITTE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Mr JOHN H. THOMPSON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss JANE C. DE WITTE, of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, England.

KEMPTON—WORMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr John McVickar, JOHN KEMPTON, to CLARA N., only daughter of Thomas J. Worman, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Lot Jones, SAMUEL J. SMITH to MARGARET F., daughter of the late J. H. Hobart Haws, all of this City.

MORISON—POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., JOHN MORISON to MARY ANN POTTER, daughter of Thompson Potter, Esq., of Cedzewell, Vt.

FOSTER—ORTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at the residence of Dr. R. S. Chapin, by the Rev. Mr. Hovey, Mr WILLIAM FOSTER, of Hillsdale, Columbia County, to ELIZABETH B., daughter of the late Charles Orton, Esq.

ALLEN—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, HULL ALLEN, M. D., of Milford, Conn., to Miss SUSAN PHILLIPS, of New-York.

CUMMING—COLE.—On Wednesday afternoon, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Helter, Mr. EDWARD CUMMING, of this City, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss MARY E., daughter of James Cole, of Fordham, N. Y.

HAWKS—EVERINGHIM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 1, by his Honor Mayor Powell, HENRY HAWKS to MARY E., daughter of Joseph Everinghim, all of Brooklyn.

LEONARD—LOGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Pise, of Brooklyn, Mr. P. H. LEONARD to Miss VIRGINIA LOGAN.

DERGST—MOORE.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. S. W. Sayers, CHARLES S. DERGST, of this City, to Mrs. MARGARET A. MOORE, of the former place.

BEATTY—BAXTER.—In Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. J. Ujohn, WILLIAM C. BEATTY, of this City, to Miss MARY E. BAXTER, of the former place.

DIED.

NIBLO.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, ELIZA, wife of John Niblo, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, June 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 337 Houston-st. The relatives and friends of the family generally, are invited to attend.

STARR.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, CATHARINE, wife of Lorenzo Starr, and daughter of the late John A. Mingeberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, on Friday, June 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 Ashland place. Perry st.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 1, SILAS T. WOODRUFF, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 56 Bedford st., near Downing, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, CATHARINE MARY TERESA, daughter of Peter and Ann McLaughlin.

Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 141 West 11th st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to the Cathedral Burial Ground, Prince st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. JNO. ROGERS, in the 39th year of his age.

New Jersey and New-York pilots, and all other friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BAZEE.—At Meserole Orchard, Greenpoint L. I., on Wednesday, June 1, MARY LOUISA, infant daughter of Francis S. and Susan E. Street, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles Jos. T. Preston, Earle Potts and Lewis Juvenes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, June 3, at 2 o'clock, in 4th, near Meserole, at Meserole Orchard, Greenpoint L. I.

GUION.—At White Plains on Tuesday, May 31, of heart disease, WM. H. GUION in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. A. Mead, at White Plains, this day, (Thursday,) June 2, at 10½ o'clock. Cars leave 26th st., at 8:30 A. M.

CUSHMAN.—At Rhinebeck, on Wednesday morning, June 1, CHARLES N. CUSHMAN, aged 57 years.

His remains will be taken to Newburgh, (his former residence,) for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of his brother in law W. E. Warren, Newburgh.

MCCOMB.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 1, OSCAR MCCOMB, son of the late John McComb, aged 26 years.

He will be interred in the family vault at Greenwood.

MARVIN.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 1, DELIA MARIA, wife of A. S. Marvin, and daughter of the late Samuel Penny, Esq., of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without a more particular invitation, from her late residence, No. 6 High st., on Friday, at 4½ P. M. The interment will take place in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday morning. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Cortlandt st., N. Y., on the arrival of the 9 o'clock Orange train, and at foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend the services in Orange can leave the foot of Cortlandt st., in the 3:30 train, and returning leave Orange at 6:30 or 7:20 P. M.

FOSS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 1, the Rev. WILLIAM JAY FOSS, Pastor of the Cannon st. M. E. Church, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Church on Friday, June 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Campbellville for interment.

DICK.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, May 27, of pulmonary consumption, JOHN N. DICK, late of Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

PARET.—At Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday evening, May 28, RACHEL, daughter of John and Hester Paret, in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Bergen Point. Steamer *Wyoming* leaves Pier No. 2, North River, at 11½ A. M., returns at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—At sea, on board ship *Awarauth*, on Sunday, Feb 7, WILSON J. HUNT, son of Thomas Hunt, of Brooklyn in the 28th year of his age.

His remains were deposited in the English Cemetery at Hong Kong, China.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
With to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $8 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.
"NOS. 29 and 31 GOLD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 10, 1858.
We have one of HOWE'S IMPROVED EIGHT-TON SCALES in use, sold us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of the same size.
R. HOE & COMPANY."
By the kind permission of many of our leading merchants, we intend to publish a SERIES OF CERTIFICATES, which cannot fail to convince the public of the intrinsic merit of our Scales. We would invite an examination of our FOUR-TON SCALE, which REQUIRES NO PIT; also, to the new principle as illustrated in a large stock of scales of all sizes.
JOHN & FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey st.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 477 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye-pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Howe a tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELERS TO EUROPE
with LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at NO. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.
FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 152, 329, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $60 to $125.
Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, m

FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have for sale adjoining Columbusville, Long Island, and within three miles of Peck slip Ferry, a very attractive residence, with seven rooms, finished in the most complete manner for comfort and elegance, together with nineteen lots of ground. This house, which has been built but a short time, commands one of the most commanding views about New York; omnibus running by the house every hour, and the projected Grand street Railroad will run directly in front of the yard. Property sold by mistake raised. Price $6,000 for the whole.

ROBERT H. GALLAGER, No 61 Liberty st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. We also negotiate loans on bond and mortgage, make contracts, &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction.

MOORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 32 Pine-st

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 44 and 46 West 16th-st, between 5th and 6th ave. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,850, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF 6th-av., between 124th and 125th sts; also 7 lots adjoining on 126th st., and 14 adjoining on 124th-st.; will be sold separately or together. These lots are believed to be the most desirably located of any in Harlem on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—One of the neat, small brown-stone houses on the north side of 30th-st., between 1st and 2d aves. The house is three stories, with balcony, court yard in front, with iron railing. All the modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh.

S. W. EAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SHELYE, No. 976 4th-av., or ELIAS HASBROUCK, on the premises, address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

$500 OR LESS, BALANCE IN INSTALLMENTS. Price $4,000—Will buy, with immediate possession, a three-story brick house, gas, water, &c., basement and sub cellar, 13 rooms, beautiful yard, only five blocks from the river at Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, or No. 79 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh. Office open until 9 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four story, high stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 84 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or to M. A. RIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 75 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property improved. Address J. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 595 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hatchway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Woodbury for Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 595 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and smoking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Belmane and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,600. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 11 51st st., near 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs; possession immediately; rent taken in board if desired. Inquire of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offered to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 35 acres in a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price; possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 250 acres, for sale; also, houses, and lots, and building seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULLIVAN Counties, N. Y. One of 216 acres, 140 improved, building new, well watered and fenced, plenty of fruit trees, &c.; one of 48 acres, mostly improved, building new; one of 112 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, good water privileges, two good saw mills, &c.; also one of 52 acres, all improved. All of the above lands are of excellent quality, and favorably located for a home market for produce, at the highest rates in the vicinity of good roads, churches, schools, &c. Price from $20 to $35 per acre; title good; terms easy. For particulars, address M. T. MORSE, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 101 80-100 acres, 1¾ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr Anson Blunt; a fine building site, that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good building, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hoyt, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUERMER, No. 8 Avenue D.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 5, 8, and 13-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open or sampling.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a beach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about ten acres, extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 300 grape vines half an acre of raspberries also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOOKSTAVER, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER Esq., No. 229 Broadway; or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John E. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

E. E. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. B. ASPINWALL, No. 46 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place, consisting of 18 or 31 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious house, with carriage house, barns, ice and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries, &c. The house is situated on elevated ground, near and overlooking Long Island Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a place of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to WM. C. WEED, No. 85 Warren-st., New York; or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¾ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with lower and piazza in front and rear, nicely and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful shade-trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stable, &c., and six acres of ground attached. These premises are finely situated, and are in perfect order; they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. RISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order and everything about the place is attractive and desirable. For health and beauty the situation is unsurpassed. Terms—$125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing. The tenant can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 8 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.

Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright-st.; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet 10 inches, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsellor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt; in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, 2½ stories, 40 by 32, with extension, furnished, and in complete order; carriage-house, &c.; about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; garden in high state of cultivation; location remarkably healthy. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel, L. I. The house is fronting the Bay, has good outbuildings and barns attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 152 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR DOZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden in high state, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. GARRETSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT MORTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., four miles from Newburgh, a cottage house, with large garden, plenty of fruit, stable, barn, &c., all in fine order; suitable for a gentleman's family to pass the Summer in; healthy location; rent $125. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK BAY, FOUR MILES from Jersey City, two houses, three stories, nine rooms, garden and yard, all in good order. Rent low. Bergen Point stages leave Jersey City every hour for the place. N. B.—Fine fishing and sailing; healthy location. Apply to C. E. MORTON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1¾ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for this summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable and outhouse, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house delightfully situated on Greenfield Hill, 2¾ miles from Southport and Fairfield depôts, New Haven Railroad. Apply to D. BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 1 069 Post Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—With ten to twenty acres of land, vegetable garden, and fruit trees, in a healthy locality, not over sixty miles from the City; rent not to exceed $500. Address B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with partial board—a back parlor on first floor, with sash, gas, and use of front parlor, with a boat full garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate boarding, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No. 2 083 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 53 Morton st., (English basement house) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence one block east of Broadway, and large House. Address P. W. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house No. 230 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No. 2 Clifford-place, Hoboken.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, and near City Hall, can be had in a private family, where comfortable room may be found. Apply at No. 7 Tillary st, Brooklyn, or by letter to Box No. 1,630 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful house and table, in house No. 25 Willow-st. (near Fulton Ferry.) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN—AT NO. 19 HUDSON-terrace, first thing the ferry. A suite of rooms on second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location, with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, in a house having all the modern improvements, located between 4th and 23d sts., near Broadway; a parlor and three bedrooms required, on second floor, partially furnished. Permanent arrangements made if suited. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,559 Post-office

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be realized; location up town, between Lexington and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, WILLETTS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CONVENIENT LOCAtion, either Brooklyn or New-York, for a young man. Single room preferred. Address J. W. M., Madison-square Post office.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN to board in an American family where they will be well cared for and have a good home. Call at No. 251 East 16th-st., for one week.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

NO. 30 LAIGHT-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A furnished front and back parlor on the first and second floors to let, with whole or partial board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. This is a most desirable situation for Summer, having the privilege of the beautiful Park.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, a spacious parlor and bedroom, with all the modern comforts and conveniences of gas, hot and cold water and shower bath, pantries, ample wardrobes, drawers, &c., &c., in a brown stone house in West 19th-st., just out of 6th-av., not a common boarding-house. None but persons of the highest respectability need notice, and for full particulars call or address D. P. R., No. 301 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 23 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. F. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Stanisburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Stanisburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of Summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New-York by the Hudson River Railroad, and 2 hours' drive from the depôt. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., and Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NAHANT HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer House will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the celebrated Revere House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale of expenditure. Nahant is needed to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season and no effort will be spared to render visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N. B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

SANATORIUM FOR PATIENTS AND BOARDERS.—A physician having fitted up a delightful place for the reception of female patients, proposes also to accommodate a few select boarders who may require hygienic and dietetic advantages for the improvement of health. The place is finely located near the City, on the Hudson, overlooking the river, and is one of the loveliest places in nature, beautified by art, retired from the noise, dust, and impure air of the City, and yet it possesses all the advantages of country and City life. The grounds are ample, laid out in lawns and roads, affording delightful drives and equestrian rides amid native forest and evergreen shade trees, flower gardens, &c. The dwelling is large, and has bath, gas, and supplied from a living spring with most excellent water. There is also conveniences for sale water bathing, boating, &c. Apply to Dr. KLMER, No. 81 west 26th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One or two small families can be accommodated with board in a new and very pleasant house. This affords an opportunity not often met with for any party willing to pay a fair compensation to make an agreeable arrangement for the Summer. For particulars, reference is permitted to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FROM THE FIRST of June may be had for one large or two small families, at a pleasant private residence, with a fine view of the Indian Ocean, 2 minutes' walk below the Washington Depôt. Particulars may be learned upon inquiry of S. H. PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated at Mrs. PITTS' Summer Boarding-house, at Piermont. Persons wishing to engage board for the season can take the cars at Jersey City, at 8½ A. M., and return in the afternoon. Rooms large and airy; terms reasonable.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Delightfully situated over the water, on York-av., and only three minutes' ride from the ferry landing. Two families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. T. DUNN.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY will hold a meeting commemorative of the late Alexander Von Humboldt, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the building of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 10th-st. and 2d av. Papers and addresses by Prof. JAMES LIEBER, LL. D., Prof. ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, the Hon. PETER D. VROOM, the Hon. C. P. DALY, Prof. GUYOT and others. Tickets (free) are to be procured at the rooms of the Society, Clinton Hall Astor-place

DANIEL W. FISKE, Secretary to the Council.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing will be held at the new Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 6th st and 4th-av., in Room No. 24, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Polytechnic Association of the Institute will meet there in the EVENING. The room is at the disposal of the Institute by day-light every day, but in the evening on Thursday only. Members are requested to attend.

By order of President RENWICK.

H. MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN Orphan Asylum Society will be celebrated at their house in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, at which time the children will be exhibited and addresses made. The House will be open for visitors from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. E. A. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

PRO-PATRIA LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. S. M.—The members are respectfully notified to attend at the Lodge-room, on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 8 o'clock, as the Election for the Officers for the ensuing term takes place. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order JAMES LEONARD, Grand Com.

GEO. W. DILK

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

E. F. WHITTEMORE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO 51 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
REFERENCES:

Metropolitan Bank,	Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Ocshier Market Bank,	Edward Corning, Esq.,
James H. Parsons, Esq.,	Amos R. Eno, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM ROGER & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California, state and City of San Francisco Coupons in July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. The proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the same will commence on the last day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Late Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the Shareholders, on the 8th of March last.

The Freeland Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said Company, No. 48 Wall st. A further dividend of nine 70 10 per cent, will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones st.
JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasurer in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three qua ters per cent for Exchange, or at the City Treasurer's, Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA, and BRITISH PROVINCES; buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities; making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

$200.000.—A RAPID FORTUNE OF $200 000 can be made in French stocks business, three per cents., in a short time, by means of a new manuscript pamphlet, entirely unknown up to this day. The above pamphlet will teach with unque tionable clearness the means of that speculation, and will make it quite simple and easy for everybody. Any one speaking French can treat with the author, either for the purchase of the manuscript or speculation in common. $10.000 only are necessary. Please address, personally, EX-BANKER, New-York Post office.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 9 1859. The annual electing 3 reserve directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next succeed ng election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th st., corner of South 5th st.,) on WED D'Y, June 8.

The Polls will be opened at 6 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 9 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order,
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 29 Wall-st. { New-York, May 24 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th inst. June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M to 1 P M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, { New-York, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, June 15 between the hours of 11 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company, have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. EARL, Cashier.

NOTICE—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June first, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, are valuable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 52 Broadway.

WILLIAM ROGER & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

BILLS £1 UP & ARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

$24.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JANES,
No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 443 4th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$20.000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
at cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A YACHT, 15 TONS, 50 feet long, sloop rigged, centre board; draws 2½ feet water; large roomy cabin and cockpit; well found and complete and in good order. Suitable for South Bay. Very fast sailer. Also, 3 boilers from 20 to 25 feet long. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandize, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGU., Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIER,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD GERDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY BOSKIFLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	B. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. GILSHAMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BEDMER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. S. C. DOREMANN,
WM. LORSCHICK,	CHAS. E. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARDH,	GEO. J. BYRD.
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSS,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 26 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report.....	$6,184,023 48
Less paid for Taxes for 1851 and 1853.....	37,431 27
Total.....	$6 151,592 21
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums.....	$363,176 60
For Interest.....	3,781 35—367,557 95
Total.....	$6 519,007 57
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions.....	$171,995 56
Paid for Surrendered Policies.....	15 793 34
Paid for Annuities.....	3,196 84
Paid for Commissions.....	11,000 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.....	16,329 96—165,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859.....	$6,353,591 80
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	$185,140 98
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages.....	5,063,2 5 00
Amount due from Agents.....	16 190 71—5,263,591 80
Amount as above.....	$6,263,591 80
Add interest accrued and not due.....	140 630 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate).....	136,000 00
One from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)..	19,000 00
Total.....	$6,548,591 80
Claims unpaid, $51,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859.....	19,993
Issued during the quarter.....	488
Total.....	17,481
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead.....	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859.....	17,310
Of which 10 547 are for the whole life	
Of which 506 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 475 Terms Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies.....	337
Via Whole Life Policies.....	277
Endowment Policies.....	21
	138
Decrease in Term Policies.....	34
	207
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase.....	$3,765 39

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH SUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT B. MCURDY,	LUCIUS HOOKSTON,
ISAAC CREE PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CORNELIUS W. NORTON,
W. J. BUSHNELL,	HAMILTON BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. IVELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARNAY, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MARTIN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000
ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES IN NEW YORK.

Hon Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Crosby, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Ernestus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KENNITT.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 157 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—The Books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNETT,
FREDERICK E. FOSTER,
THOMAS N. F. IX,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr., } Commissioners.
(LEA) TON NEWBOLD,

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June.) Applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance, it offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES.

Robert B. Minturn,	James Punnett,
George Griswold Jr.,	Joel P. Morton,
Leland G. Mitchell,	Effingham Townsend,
Frederic G. Foster,	Clinton Gilpatrick,
William H. Newman,	William Scott, Jr.,
Frederick Tracy,	Abiel A. Low,
William H. Aspinwall,	Marshall Lefferts,
Henry W. Peck,	Gustave Schwab,
Benjamin C. Morris,	Washington Cagger,
George W. Lawrence,	Meredith Trimble
Thomas B. Wylie	Leopold Bierwirth,
Lewis F. Bellows,	George A. Robbins

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle

The Charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT B. ROSE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire, marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address INSURANCE, care of J. M. Pettit, Pell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affirming the patent for my Combination Cushion. I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the only and form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER of Nos. 63 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1854; OCT. 28, 1856, DEC. 5, 1857; JAN 12, 1858; NOV. 16 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory No 248 Fulton-st., New York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 16 hands; fine family horses, good drivers, sound and kind in every particular, 6 and 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine-made animal for gentleman or lady, 9 years old, and sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable No. 202 Mercer st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, June 2, at 1½ o'clock, A. M., a lot of top buggies no-top buggies, rockaways, &c., at the Carriage factory, near the depot in Stamford, Conn. To be leave New York, from 27th-st. and the av., at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—Sarah KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against CHARLES M. MABBETT, Stratton J. Mabbett, Truman G. Robbett, Hylemon Stewart, Albridge Maltby, Elizabeth P. Batty, Rufus S. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Nicholas Johnson, John E. Byron, Nicholas C. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright Baker Bates, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn, Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Galusha, Samuel M. Walker, George W. Read, Jehiel Read, James P. Stevens, Charles H. Strong, James E. Gardner, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Gully, Cornelius Bridge, Chauncey K. Schuyler, Cornelius Briggs, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Bullock, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles S. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William Carroll, Nicholas M. Cameron, Justin A. Kellogg, William R. Gilbert, Robert J. Boyd, William Bingham, William Perkins, John C. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jaffray, William A. Crooker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John C. Quackenbush, Daniel Markweather, William H. Lyon, Warren W. Lyon, Robert Shaw, Morris Schuyler, Jason Taylor, William H. Lindsley, Henoni H. Lowell, John Lowell, John G. Rayland, James Sayre, sen., Nicholas Ainsworth, Ebenezer Caldwell, Thomas G. Caldwell, William A. Caldwell, John H. Fowler, William M. Pulis, Lewis O. Wilson, Hiram Bullard, William B. Bennett, Park Matthewson, Philo R. Doolittle, Detmer Titus C. Shepard, Albert S. Waterman, Samuel Lee Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of John Knickerbacker, plaintiff, which was filed with the Clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858 and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1859.
SCOTT & WATERMAN,
my16 law6w Th Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Appl cation of the Mayor, aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they shall apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises bounded on the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem necessary to be acquired for the purposes extending said Central Park into the City of New York which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 7, 1857. Dated May 14, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—GRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOMAS STANFORD and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS R. BULL, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 12th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Rochester, County of Westchester, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint in this action. Dated April 9, 1859.
JOHN P. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap14 law10w Th Westchester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. WELCH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan 19, 1859.
ANN E. WELCH,
SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.
ja20-law6w Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER Counselor at law, No. 76 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859
ja13 law6w Th CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
ja20-law6w Th GEO MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
ja20-law6w Th GEO MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SCRAPNO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-law, No. 76 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next. Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1859.
JOHN C. SCRAPNO,
JUDITH SMITH EBENEZER H. BROWN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 342 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1859
STEPHEN ROGERS,
ap30-law6m Th MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MONK late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof at the office of JOHN B. FORBES, Esq., No 129 Roosevelt st. up to the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York May 13, 1859
JOHN B. FORBES,
my16-law6w Th WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DE VOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 3, 1859.
MIRIAM O. DEVOE, Administratrix
mh3-law6w Th

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WOOD & HUGHES,
MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE,	TEA SETS,
URNS,	SPOONS,
PITCHERS,	FORKS,
GOBLETS,	KNIVES,
CUPS,	&c. &c.

No. 104 FULTON-STREET,
New-York.

W. & H. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show-rooms at No. 104 Fulton-street, opposite the
OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware, of the latest patterns and designs manufactured by themselves on the premises.
WOOD & HUGHES,
No. 104 Fulton-st

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 40 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—C. SHEPARD & CO. HAVE REMOVED their PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING AND STATIONERY BUSINESS
From No. 151 Fulton-st.
TO NO. 397 BROADWAY,
Second door below Walker st.

C. S. & Co. will keep a greater variety of articles in their line than they have ever yet done and they will be furnished at the very lowest price, at wholesale or retail, believing that an active business, with very small profits, is best for both the buyer and seller than a slow business with large profits.

They have bought at the late
TRADE SALES
some Thousand Volumes, among which are a large number that will be sold at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER VOLUME,
although many of them were published at $1 25.

New Books,
which have become almost indispensable in every family, will be kept on hand in every variety, prices ranging from 25 and upward, for a stereoscope and one dozen pictures.

Persons remitting by mail will have their orders attended to on the same terms as if they were personally present at the new books received as soon as published, and forwarded by mail free upon receipt of publisher's price.
C. SHEPARD & CO., No 397 Broadway,
Second door below Walker st.

REMOVAL.—THE FRANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 62 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the printing and publishing business under the name and style of OAKSMITH & CO., at Nos. 1 2 and 3 William-st., in the City of New-York, and have purchased the entire business and interest heretofore carried on by Appleton Oaksmith, at said place, under the name of Oaksmith & Co.
EDWARD OAKSMITH,
CHARLES S. LARRABEE.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted never passed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. von SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, AMSTERDAM and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTER & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 71 Rue Coraeille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER NEPTUNE,
J. A. WORTON Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the engines being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $90.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. LEROYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 37½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARGY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 308 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$120
Second Cabin Passage.....	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
AFRICA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Ander

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

From the London Saturday Review.

The death of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is felt as a European event at a time when the fate of nations is in the balance. He had achieved a transcendent reputation at a time when the men who are now famous were schoolboys or still unborn, and he lived among us with unimpaired powers and vivid intellectual sympathies—a little older than we are in memories, more exalted in nature, but human in every pulse. The mere fact that, as GOETHE said of him, "He knew everything, and knew everything thoroughly," was the smallest part of his greatness. Universality of acquirement is the ideal excellence of a pedant; and ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was a poet deriving his scientific inspirations from the highest artist of his times, and working up his results into a systematic form, in which nature was expressed rather than analyzed. He has founded no science, but he has left his mark upon all; and the very conception of knowledge as a kosmos or an organic whole, instead of an encyclopædia or arbitrary collection of fragments, may be fitly taken as the distinguishing sign of progress between this century and the last. Such a conception of the universe, like NEWTON'S great discoveries, is a glory which only one man can achieve, and which every child who comes after him can appreciate.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the son of a Prussian gentleman and soldier, was born in 1769, at Berlin. His elder brother by two years was WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, afterwards famous as a statesman and philologist. Both brothers were educated at home in the family country seat at Tegel, near Spandau, and their first tutor, by a curious chance, was CAMPE, well known in English nurseries as the author of the *Swiss Family Robinson*. It is curious to speculate how much the teacher may have contributed to the taste for adventure and scientific studies which made his pupil's name a household word in Europe. But the young ALEXANDER'S childhood was not brilliant. A weak constitution prevented serious application, and even the growth of the mind seemed uncertain and slow. It was only in later years that thought developed itself, and a strong will triumphed over a sickly frame. After studying what are called the "Kameral sciences," at Frankfort-on-Oder, with a view to work in the Government mines, HUMBOLDT went to the University of Göttingen. Among his fellow-students there, the shallow pedant, AUGUST VON SCHLEGEL, was the only one of note who belonged, even in germ, to the Romantic school which then dominated Jena: and HUMBOLDT'S most memorable acquaintance was with the philologist HEYNE, and with HEYNE'S son in law, the unfortunate naturalist, GEORGE FORSTER, who had earned a reputation as the companion of COOK in his voyages. The two friends traveled together in 1790 through the Netherlands, France and England, and FORSTER'S *Views of the Lower Rhine* commemorate the results of their observations. It was an epoch of revolution, and FORSTER, an enthusiastic democrat, combined his philosophical speculations with his old scientific results—coupling together the two sciences of animal and political life. From this training HUMBOLDT withdrew for a time to official life, at first as assessor of a mining board, and afterwards as director of the mines of Barleuth. His labors were certainly not superficial, for when only twenty-one he published an *Essay on the Basalts of the Rhine*. But he felt the want of more universal culture, and in 1795 relinquished his post, that he might devote himself for a time to the study of botany and electricity. Thus fitted to observe on a large scale, and with the experience of an excursion to North Italy, he went in 1798 to Paris, as the great centre of science. The wars that prevailed everywhere disconcerted two separate projects of journeys in the company of his friend, AIME BONPLAND; and HUMBOLDT left in despair to Madrid, with the hope of entering Africa from Spain. Fortunately the Saxon Minister was his friend, and by his advice the Government encouraged him to explore the immense possessions of the Spanish Crown in America. Accordingly the next five years were spent with BONPLAND in a splendid series of researches, which extended chiefly over the present States of Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru. The difficulties of traversing an unexplored country, peopled by savages, in a pestilential climate, are such as no description can reproduce. Once the wanderers were deserted in the midst of the Orinoco rapids by their guides. Constant exposure to heat and rain was inevitable; but the strong will of the feeble traveler bore him up. One of the more striking results of the expedition was an ascent of Chimborazo for the first time—a mere incident in the journey, but one on which many men would have rested their fame as travelers. The thirst for knowledge was even yet unsated, and on his return to Europe HUMBOLDT employed 1805 in a visit to Naples—this time in the company of the great French chemist, M. GAY LUSSAC. The first fruits of his discoveries were given to the Berlin Academy in a lecture entitled "Ideas with a view to a Physiognomical Classification of Plants." This contained a distribution of the world into sixteen separate Floras, and is chiefly remarkable for the picturesque coloring of the language. GOETHE cordially welcomed his pupil's labors in a brief review. Public curiosity was impatient; and without hurrying his great work, HUMBOLDT in 1808 published the first edition of his *Views on Nature*. His *Travels* appeared more slowly, in a colossal form, between 1810 and 1817; and additions were made from time to time down to 1832. For twenty years—between 1807 and 1827—he resided mostly in Paris, where he had been sent at first with a diplomatic mission; and his works exhibit forcibly the clearness and condensation of French thought. In 1829 he undertook a scientific journey through Siberia in the company of Professors EHRENBERG and ROSE, and studied the mountain chains and the climatology of Central Asia. His *Asie Centrale* appeared in 1843. The next, and unhappily the last great work, was the *Kosmos*, the first volume of which appeared in 1845. It was a characteristic attempt to give a simple conception of the world from the point of view of Physical Geography. Laboring to the last in his vocation, the author "*pertransiit benefaciendo.*"

HUMBOLDT was one of those men who never parade their private lives before the world. Yet he lived at one time in society, commanding it by his colossal reputation, and endearing himself to all about him by simplicity and hearty kindliness. He was warmly attached to his brother, who, he tells us, "exercised a great influence on the direction of his thoughts through his counsel and assistance." For a short time, in 1827-9, they lived together again in Tegel, and WILLIAM rejoiced in his younger brother's activity. "ALEXANDER is truly a *puissance*, and has achieved a new kind of fame by his lectures here. They are incomparable." The friendship was strengthened after ALEXANDER'S return from Siberia, when WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT was now a widower and infirm. It ended only with death. In 1835 ALEXANDER, who had already survived GOETHE and so many of his cotemporaries, had the inexpressible grief of seeing his brother's deathbed. "'Think often upon me,' he said, the day before yesterday, 'but think with cheerfulness. I was very happy; even to day was a glorious day for me, for love is the highest good. I shall soon be with my mother, and shall have an insight into a higher order of the world.'" "There is no trace of hope left to me," is ALEXANDER'S comment as he relates this. "I did not think that my old days had so many tears left to them." Yet he bore up nobly against the blow. His health improved as he grew older, and when he was eighty-five he allowed himself only four hours for sleep. During the latter years of his life he had rooms assigned him in the royal palace at Potsdam. But his affection for the King did not make him false to the cause of liberty; and the last public act of his life was to register his vote for the Liberal candidates at Berlin. A Scotch gentleman, who saw him a few years ago, found him keenly alive to the progress of science, and to the names of our rising men in England. Sometimes the admiration felt for him led to amusing incidents. Dr. CARUS, the elder, the eminent craniologist, heard some years ago a report that Baron HUMBOLDT was dead, and wrote immediately to Berlin to secure a cast of the skull. He received a letter in reply from the philosopher himself, to say that he was not yet dead: and that with all possible willingness to oblige a friend, he hoped to keep his head a few years longer, and work in the cause of truth.

HUMBOLDT is essentially the pupil of GOETHE in his greatness and in his shortcomings, as the poet of science, and as the man to whom science made up the whole of humanity. A belief in the power of nature over man, in law as predominant over will, and in the education of circumstances, is the keystone of his philosophy. His treatment of the sciences of life is therefore imperfect and crude. He believed that mind and character are affected by climatic changes, and dependent on elevation and temperature; and he established the unity of the human race on the ruins of human identity. In all this he was partly no doubt the unconscious follower of CABANIS and HELVETIUS, and in part misled by a generous error of the heart, which persuaded him that a common descent was the only basis of human brotherhood. But the same flaw is perceptible in his views on other sciences, and it only widened with age. His apologue of the Rhodian Genius defends the doctrine of a vital principle, but he declared, in his later editions, that he had renounced the belief. The whole sum of human energies appeared to him nothing more than could be expressed in a chemical formula. The depressing influence of these views appears now and then in detached sentences of his works, and he clearly was most at home where the life around him was least intelligent. "Whoever has saved himself," he says, "out of the stormy waves of life, will gladly follow me into the forest thicket, through the illimitable steppe, and upon the high ridges of the chains of the Andes. * * * * The world is perfect everywhere, where man and his misery do not come."

But this intense appreciation of nature and of its immutable laws—his weakness on one side—was his glory and strength on another. The discovery that degrees of elevation have their own appropriate Flora, like degrees of latitude, easy as it seems, could have been made only by one who started with the conception that nature was simple and uniform. And yet it is not by single discoveries that such a man as HUMBOLDT ought to be measured. His was one of those rare minds—more than ever precious in an age of minute observation—who span what seems the impassable gulf between separate sciences. With the sympathies of universality, he tracked the growth of scientific inquiry through all the centuries, and united those results which had once been scattered through all space, into a single stately structure. His *Kosmos* is the *Divina Commedia* of the visible world; and, if it lack a portion of the spiritual glory of its prototype, it is also free from the circles of suffering. No doubt the conditions of such a work imply that it will be transitory, like all intellectual results, whilst the artist appeals to the eternal elements of humanity. HUMBOLDT'S works have, one by one, been superseded in the technical sense as manuals; but, as they cease to be the exact record of fact, they become more vividly than before complete landmarks of thought, and future generations will measure us by the standard of the great patriarch of science.

Academy of Medicine.

JUNE MEETING—DISCUSSION ON THE CONTAGION OF YELLOW FEVER.

The Brooklyn physicians, Drs. SQUIBB and COCHRANE, were nominated and elected members at the Monthly Meeting for June, held last evening in the University (Small) Chapel.

The special topic of the evening was the Communicability of Yellow-Fever. Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH read a paper on the subject, at the request of the Council of the Academy, taking strong ground against the doctrine of the contagiousness of that disease. The physicians of England almost uniformly, as evinced by the action of the General Board of Health in 1849, and of France, basing their faith upon an immense body of testimony, with very great unanimity agree in this faith. In the United States the question has been agitated with great earnestness, but the non-contagionists have so largely prevailed over their opponents that hereafter the question will scarcely attract attention. Even Dr. HOSACK, the great contagionist of the early part of this century, modified his opinion at the last, and expressed his belief that Yellow-Fever, as to its communicability, depended, like plague, dysentery and typhus, upon the influence of an impure atmosphere. Opposite ground had been taken, and so well defended by SAMUEL L. MITCHEL, MILLER, PASCALIS, IRVING, D. M. REESE and LA ROCHE, that it was as good as settled now, that Yellow-Fever is not contagious. Dr. SMITH quoted the action of the late Sanitary Convention of 142 delegates, by a very large vote, declaring the personal incommunicability, as an evidence of the unanimity of intelligent sentiment on the subject. Our opportunities in New-York for observation had been very large. We have had in this City Yellow-Fever visitations in 1751, 1762, 1791, 1793, (moderately) 1795, 1798, (when there were 2,084 deaths from it,) 1799, 1803 (607 deaths) 1804, 1805 (600 cases,) 1809 (a few cases,) 1813, 1819 (43 deaths,) and in 1822. Yet not a well authenticated case was on record in which the disease was communicated from person to person outside of the infected district. In no case was the disease carried into a healthy neighborhood by carrying an infected person and all his baggage thither. In no case were the boatmen who conveyed infected persons to the hospitals, nor the employes of the hospital taken down with it from any such personal contact.

Dr. STERLING, late physician to the Marine Hospital, followed with a paper on the general subject of quarantine—a written resume of the remarks he made orally at the last meeting. He thought Bedloe's Island the proper place for a quarantine hospital, and showed that its distance (two miles from the Battery and about the same from Communipaw) was not less than was customary for the plague lazarettoes of Europe to be removed from the large cities. The General Government might be induced, he thought, to surrender Bedloe's Island for this purpose on condition of its re-surrender in time of war when the interruption of commerce would render a Quarantine hospital unnecessary. The hulk system, he was satisfied, we could not continue past the next assembling of the Legislature. He dwelt upon the difficulty of finding good and safe anchorage in the Lower Bay. If, however, that was insisted on, he proposed wet docks in eighteen feet water large enough to accommodate thirty vessels at a time. The more general use of light-draft propellers would make this depth sufficient for the vessels generally used between this port and ports likely to be infected with yellow fever, and seldom more than thirty need be quarantined at a time. These docks would cost little more than such a breakwater as would be necessary to make anchorage and lighterage safe in the lower Bay. A few dry-docks, also near the hospitals would assist in the work of cleaning the vessels, and lessen the detention of infected vessels in port. Dr. STERLING argued that all these aids to commerce the General Government ought to provide. It had never given us a Marine Hospital, though for them she had given to New-Orleans $436,000, San Francisco $234,000, Chelsea, Mass., $150,000, Detroit $105,000, and large sums for their erection in other cities. He also contrasted the amounts paid and received by New-York towards the Seamen's Retreat Fund, and by other cities—all which made it evident that the General Government was largely the debtor to this City in these matters. Dr. STERLING knew no good reason for detaining goods arriving in good condition on board of infected vessels from coming straight up to port. Nor, if the City were in a good sanitary condition, would he try to prevent the whole quarantine system from falling into decay, as it was likely to do very soon with the present management.

Dr. FRANCIS reviewed Professor SMITH'S paper. He himself took yellow-fever from his father, in 1795, who died of the disease, and he himself was so sick with it that his coffin was brought into the room to put him in so soon as he was cold. There were well-authenticated cases of the personal communicability of yellow-fever, though men must not expect to see yellow-fever leap from one to another, as plainly as they see a buffalo on the prairie. He was especially wroth with Professor SMITH for quoting Dr. CALDWELL. "The most popular liar in our profession." The logical method for the Professor would have been to prove that the yellow fever ever was or ever could be generated here. But no such case ever occurred. It was always imported. He briefly commented on the absurdity of Dr. STERLING'S statement that goods could not bring it, and instanced proof to the contrary. He ridiculed the resolution adopted at the late Insanitary Convention in this City—that persons will not communicate yellow fever providing all *fomites* are rigidly excluded. It was the same as saying that yellow fever would not be communicated provided there was nothing to communicate it. What were *fomites*? These Insanitarians would let the person up, but he must come naked, his hair shorn, his eyebrows singed off, his skin peeled off! How frequently small pox was not communicated to the unvaccinated! Yet probably it was simple enough to deny the general truth of its communicability. Yellow fever was an exotic. Its poison produced its like. Our green-house, spread-eagle, baby American writers were responsible only for the contrary doctrine.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD said the man was, until lately, alive in this City when Dr. KEARNEY ROGERS' father found, when he was called to see him, as a yellow fever patient, already in his coffin. He plucked him out, and the man survived. So fearful were our fathers of the contagion, and such their haste to hurry the dead out of their sight.

Dr. REILLY now proceeded to read a paper on nerves, their functions or something to that effect. But it was nearly 11 o'clock when the reading commenced, and the room was about as hot as an oven. The presumption is that before midnight the Academy adjourned.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MINNESOTA.—The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, Captain DU PONT, arrived below Boston on Saturday night, from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, after a passage of only 37 days.

The *Minnesota* left China in December last, with the Hon. Mr. REED, the Commissioner to China, on board. After visiting Singapore and Penang in the Straits of Malacca, and Point de Galle and Columbo in the Island of Ceylon, she proceeded to Bombay, where Mr. REED left her to take the overland route. From Bombay, crossing the Arabian Sea, she entered the Gulf of Oman, and visited Muscat, when, after holding communication with the Sultan, the ship commenced her voyage homeward by the Cape of Good Hope, passing through the Mosambique Channel.

The *Minnesota* received on board from the United States Consul at Cape Town, the late crew of the American bark *Claremont*, Captain DUNN, charged with mutiny, to be handed over to the United States authorities.

While in China about a dozen men were lost by the cholera, and the Captain was obliged to go to sea on account of its prevalence.

The ship is reported to be in excellent condition. Her voyage from Cape Town was remarkable for its expedition, and greatly pleased her officers, who say she has not met her equal during the cruise. The latest dates received at Cape Town were to Feb. 3.

The late treaty having opened the Japanese ports, says the Boston *Journal*, the officers were allowed to make purchases, and as a consequence their trunks and staterooms are loaded with curiosities and specimens of Japanese workmanship, which will soon be ornamenting shelves and centre-tables from Maine to Texas.

Some of these articles are exquisite, both in conception and execution, being really more beautiful than the popular Chinese ornaments. Captain DUPONT has a large bowl of Japanese porcelain, the coloring, glazing and finish of which, rivals the best productions of the English potteries. At Cape Town, Capt. D. collected some very fine furs from the mountains in the interior, and was also presented with a specimen which will be interesting to American naturalists, viz: the stuffed head of the new variety of antelope, discovered by Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Central Africa. This specimen was one of two that Dr. L. secured and gave to the Governor of Cape Colony, by whom it was presented to Captain DUPONT. Dr. SHELDON, also, has added to our knowledge of the natural history of that part of the world, by bringing home the preserved skins of many birds hitherto unknown to ornithologists.

It is understood that the *Minnesota* will go up to the Navy-yard, when the men will be paid off. Many of the men have large sums due them—some as much as $700—which, it is hoped, will be saved from the grasp of the land sharks.

The steam frigate *Minnesota* has been in commission a little over two years. In that time the whole distance run has been 51,764 miles, averaging over 155 miles under sail, and not much short of that under steam, the average from the Cape being 169 miles per day.

The following is a list of the officers:

Captain—SAMUEL T. DU PONT.

Lieutenants—Wm. R. Renshaw, A. G. Clary, C. C. Simms, W. K. Mayo, Geo. W. Young, J. Chaplin, (acting.)

Purser—Robert Pettit.

Surgeon—Wm. F. McClenahan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—Charles Martin.

Assistant Surgeon—H. Lawrence Sheldon.

Acting Master—F. B. Blake.

Brevet Major Marines—George H. Territt.

First Lieutenant Marines—Edward Jones.

Chief Engineer—M. Quinn.

Midshipmen—Henry D. Todd, Charles I. Graves, Henry B. Seeley, F. B. McNair, Henry W. Miller.

First Assistant Engineers—James H. Warner, T. B. C. Stump. *Second Assistant Engineers*—Charles Schroder, James M. Harri. *Third Assistant Engineers*—A. J. Rierstoef, Wm. Tuck, Jr., Samuel F. Savage, Geo. P. Houston. *Captain's Clerk*—John McMillan. *Purser's Clerk*—Thomas Q. Leckron. *Boatswain*—Geo. Smith. *Gunner*—J. M. Ballard. *Carpenter*—John Southwick. *Sailmaker*—George T. Lozier. *Purser's Steward*—Robert J. Murphy. *Surgeon's Steward*—Robert Gallaway.

Passengers—Lieutenant A. F. Warley, late of the U. S. ship *Mississippi*; Thomas Bidde, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Singapore.

The Boston *Herald* says:

"The *Minnesota* will take the place at Charlestown formerly occupied by the ships already commissioned to depart, viz.: The frigate *Constellation*, the *Levant*, the new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* (the consort of the *Lancaster*) and the little Paixhan blunderbuss, the *Narragansett*. The periods of the departure of these vessels have been already announced—the *Hartford* goes on a trial trip to meet her Philadelphia rival, the *Lancaster*, somewhere in mid-ocean. She will be gone about a week from next Saturday, and the report of the cruise—which will probably be in Southern latitudes, fogs now prevailing north—will be interesting to shipworkers. The *Levant* goes to the Pacific, and is officered by as fine a set of sea-going American men as ever did duty under an American flag. The *Constellation* goes to the Coast of Africa, which is not so bad a place as has been represented by British cruisers in that region. The *Levant* takes the Pacific, and she will go prepared with some of our new guns to show what the Americans can do in that quarter of their territory if menaced by a foreign foe. The *Narragansett* is a little gun-boat, exactly what JEFFERSON designed, but carrying a gun weighing in rough 15,000 pounds, that can rake a line-of-battle ship at five miles distance. When these vessels take their departure,—and their equipment has furnished a great amount of employment to the mechanics at Charlestown and vicinity,—other vessels, like the gallant *Minnesota*, will come in to furnish further work to those desiring it and capable of performing it to the satisfaction of the Government.

FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.—It is stated by the Philadelphia *North American* that about one-half of the crew of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence* have refused to receive their wages from the ship, and have gone in a body to Washington, to lay before the Secretary of the Navy a statement of very serious alleged grievances committed upon them by the officers of the vessel. They complain "that revolting punishments have been inflicted upon them; that some of their heads were shaved, and that, while suffering from delirium, resulting from the broiling sun upon their unprotected heads, numbers of them jumped overboard. They also complain that they have been unjustly fined, in sums which seriously diminish the amount so hardly earned. The health of some of the men is said to have been so much undermined by protracted severity as to incapacitate them for further duty in the service."

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Letters, says the Boston *Courier*, have been received from on board the flag-ship *Cumberland*, dated at Madeira about the 1st of May. Commodore CONOVER was awaiting the arrival of the steamer *San Jacinto*, by which he was expecting to be relieved of his command. Meanwhile, the operations of the squadron were virtually suspended; such inactivity as has characterized its movements can ever be said to be suspended. The service of none of the vessels of the squadron has been laborious or oppressive, or dangerous in any respect; and the health of the men has been remarkably preserved. The flag-ship has been particularly fortunate in falling into safe, pleasant and salubrious places; and during the whole of the two years' cruise upon the coast, neither actual engagement nor any other impediment has prevented the enjoyment of all the comfort which is compatible with such a service.

Commodore CONOVER was hoping to see the *San Jacinto* at Maderia during the first week in June. He is destined, however to be disappointed. Our Navy is peculiarly slow in preparing for cruises. The *San Jacinto* ought to have been ready long ago, but her preparation for sea still lingers. But it has been determined, as we understand, to make the *Constellation*, and not the *San Jacinto*, the flag-ship of the new squadron. The relief of Commodore CONOVER will, consequently, be still further delayed. Capt. W. M. ARMSTRONG is ordered to the command of the *San Jacinto*, with Lieuts. Donaldson, Hughes, Madison, Johnson and Loyall.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 1.

The ship-of-war *John Adams* was towed to the Roads to-day, and proceeds immediately to the West Indies.

The *Preble* will sail in a few days for the Gulf of Mexico.

Political.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* expresses its views of the intentions of the Americans and the Old Whigs in 1860 as follows:

"It seems to be taken for granted that the American and Old Whig elements are to come into the Presidential campaign of 1860 like a rich saffron-colored uncle from India at the crisis of a play, and make the Republicans happy by a generous gift, without terms, of their votes, voices and influence. This, so far as we understand it, is the offer made by Mr. LINCOLN. It is very obliging of him, but its acceptance is not yet settled upon.

The theory upon which the American and Old Whig organizations have been maintained, is such as to preclude any possibility of an unconditional surrender. Both parties are largely made up of men who are not easily coerced, and are bolters by nature. They have acquired the habit of minority, and rather pride themselves in it. They have no authorized leaders, and no man or set of men can promise for them what they will do. We know of nothing that can bind them to union, except a confident assurance that their political principles will be forwarded by such a union. They have hoped, and still hope, that a resolute armed neutrality on their part, a quiet maintenance of a balance of power, will result finally in making it necessary to Republican success that the Republicans should become a national party. That once accomplished, union follows as a matter of course. When the Republicans in Congress acted upon the principle of popular sovereignty, thus assuming a fair and generous attitude, the union of the opposition in Pennsylvania was its first fruit, and many local unions succeeded, which have realized the hopes of their projectors. In the State of New-York, the personal ambition of Senator SEWARD prevented a union. The same influence now endeavors to defeat union in the nation. We begin to think it will be successful."

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH publishes the following additional statement in regard to his personal relations with the President:

"Independently, therefore, of the personal relations of the editor of this paper with Mr. BUCHANAN, he would hold it to be his clear duty to the Democratic Party to protest against many phases of his administrative policy, and we have often said we could not, and would not, undertake to be responsible for the conduct of this journal if we were under any duress that made the unqualified support of the Administration obligatory. Our personal affairs are settled with the President, so far as we are concerned, and will be left where they are, *except* we are again assailed by his organs. If we are, there is not the least doubt that we will defend ourself, and make the bright offensive, too. The political aspects of the question are different, and as between the President and the great Democratic Party, we are on the side of the latter."

The Illinois Tornadoes.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS OF LIFE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Friday, May 27, 1859.

Yesterday evening a terrible storm and tornado passed over a portion of this County, (Morgan,) doing much damage both to life and property. We have not received full intelligence respecting the damage done, but hasten to send you what we have already learned. We will send further particulars to-morrow, if we learn anything new concerning it. The storm appears to have originated in the southeast, and proceeded to the northwest. The damage done is as follows: A house belonging to JOSEPH FRY, about eight miles southeast of here, was destroyed, and the tenant's wife, Mrs. RICHARD ROUT, a child of Mr. GEORGE VAN ZANT and a Portuguese boy, were all killed. The child, we understand, was found in a cistern.

A house belonging to Mr. BEDFORD BROWN was blown down, and his son SAMUEL killed. A house belonging to, and occupied by, Mr. BARNABAS BARROWS, was destroyed, and we are informed two of his children are missing.

A house about nine miles south of here, owned and occupied by Mr. JESSE HENRY, was blown down, but what other damage done we have not learned.

A house southeast of here, belonging to JACOB SAMPLES, was destroyed, and his son-in-law, a man named THOMAS, killed. A man named JONATHAN CARLYLE was also killed, and his house torn down. We have heard of several others being killed in that neighborhood, but as yet have not learned who they are. Of course, fences, barns, horses, &c., are in the same category.

Very many persons have had their limbs broken. Several horses have been killed by the stables falling on them. Fences are so badly used up that in some places it is impossible to find a rail where the fence was. Those persons we mentioned as being killed were literally mashed to pieces, so as scarcely to be recognized. We are very fearful that when all is known fully, it will be even worse than anticipated.

On the Great Western Railroad two cars, which were standing on a switch, were run off and turned over on the track, so that the train coming here from Springfield was delayed until midnight. The rain fell in torrents all over the country, and was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The day before yesterday a storm passed over Springfield, during which the end of a double dwelling house was badly torn by lightning. Fortunately, no lives were lost, that part of the house which was struck being unoccupied. The other half was occupied.

It is possible that very much damage has been done by the storm of yesterday, but, of course, it will be some little time before we learn exactly how much, or how many lives were lost. We hope to learn that the matter has been exaggerated, and is not so bad as now represented, but we fear the worst.

We also learn that the station house at Bement, on the Great Western Railroad, east of Decatur, was blown down.

In addition to those mentioned as having been killed, we have learned of two more, viz. the mother of Mr. CARLYLE (who was killed) and the wife of JACOB SAMPLE. Several persons who were injured are not expected to live. In all we have learned of ten or eleven.

On Mr. Jos. FRY'S place, everything—house, barn, furniture, were torn into shreds; the fences scattered for miles, fifteen horses were killed; (besides the human beings we mentioned yesterday;) seventy hogs, several head of cattle, and all his fowls; even the rats about the premises did not escape. The wagons were blown to atoms, spokes knocked out of the wheels, and even the tires bent. This is but one case in many. Several others suffered in the same way.

The house of WILLIAM MCDONALD, south of this place, was torn into atoms, not ten feet square of the house or barn remaining; and, singular to say, himself, wife and children, escaped with their lives, though they were badly bruised, yet not dangerously. At the place of Mr. BARROWS, of which we spoke yesterday, in addition to the destruction to life and property, he lost one hundred and ten hogs out of one hundred and fifty.

A horse was found in the neighborhood dead, with a rail run through him lengthwise, so that both ends were visible. Another horse was found dead, with a bridle and saddle on, but the rider or owner has not yet been found; it is feared that he has been destroyed.

Railway Comforts—What Has Been Done

To the Editor of the New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, May 29, 1859.

Although an habitual reader of the TIMES, I happened to overlook a recent article published therein entitled "Railway Comforts," and it was not until this morning that it was brought to my observation. Your remarks touching the desirableness of more thorough and equable ventilation are excellent; but is the inconvenience complained of remediable? You say that the present condition of railway cars compromises the sagacity and impeaches the humanity of railroad managers, and that all the evil specified "might be remedied at a comparatively small cost, which the travelers themselves would be only too glad to pay." You have evidently overlooked the fact that the Central Railroad, of this State, is restricted by law to a fare so low as to necessitate great care and economy in all its expenditures. Two cents per mile is the maximum fare which it is permitted to charge. Admitting that travelers might be willing to pay for extra conveniences, the thing is impracticable. The road cannot take any compensation in addition to the regular price of a passage. Gratifications of every kind are impliedly forbidden by the statute. The Central has adopted all the devices for increasing the comfort as well as the safety of travelers, whose value has been tested and ascertained, and this, of course, without extra charge. You say car traveling in this country is not tolerable, especially at night. I take issue with you on this point, and maintain that one can pass between this place and Albany, in a sleeping-car, with less fatigue and more comfort than a journey of two hundred and thirty-five miles can be accomplished in any other mode.

Your encomiums upon sleeping-seats, in preference to couches, upon which one can repose at full length and at ease, must be founded upon your observations of seats different from any in use on the railways of this country. I have seen at least a dozen different kinds of seats intended to relieve the misery of night-travel, and so far from "fulfilling the conditions of comfort, as to shape and adjustability," and being "better than beds for traveling purposes," they were all intolerable, or only aggravating the infelicity of the constrained and rigid position which the ordinary day seat enforces. The sleeping-cars in use on the Central are upholstered to the full extent of your requirements: and each car is furnished with thirty-four ventilators, or each section having one of an improved description. They are full enough for comfort, and three-fourths of those who take berths in them obtain from six to eight hours of uninterrupted, refreshing sleep.

FIRE AT THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION DEPOT IN JERSEY CITY.—A fire, which narrowly escaped being a very destructive one, broke out yesterday, at 3 A. M., on the ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, while she was lying in her slip at the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company in Jersey City. The conductor of the "Owl Train," from Philadelphia, which is due at 3:05 A. M., on entering the dépôt, perceived the smoke in the building, and, on inquiry, was informed that it proceeded from the firing up of the ferry-boat for her day's work. Not satisfied that the cause alleged was sufficient, he went on board the *Gen. Darcy* to make investigation. The flames just then burst through the deck of the vessel. Immediately the alarm was given, but before assistance could be procured the fire had communicated to the dépôt itself. As soon as the firemen arrived hose was run through the galleries of the building and up on the roof. By their efforts the flames were speedily got under, in the dépôt. One of the other ferry-boats succeeded in getting her Worthington steam-pump in operation, and was of material assistance in subduing the fire on the *Darcy*. Before this could be done, however, the entire upper portion of her wood-work was destroyed, and nothing is now left standing but the heavy oak gallows and iron walking-beam. The engine is also considerably injured. The *Darcy* had been on the line but little more than a year. She originally cost about $45,000, and is insured to the amount of $35,000. This fully covers the injury she has sustained, as it is estimated she can be repaired for $20,000, at most. The Ætna, of Hartford, and the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, each hold policies on her for $5,000. The dépôt was injured only to the amount of $1,200 or $1,500. It is insured in the Amsterdam Company of this City. The cars in the building were run out soon after the fire was discovered. One of them was slightly burned; $400 will cover the injury it sustained.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY!

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER has attracted so great a share of the public attention that it is almost unnecessary to mention it, excepting to say that it is a luxury which should be in the possession of every cleanly and healthy person, whether young or old; and that individuals afflicted with the piles should never be without it. These are common-place remarks, and have been published over and over again, but at this season of travel it will do good to repeat them. GAYETTY'S paper can be obtained at the dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and from all respectable druggists, fancy goods dealers, grocers and others. The name of GAYETTY is water-marked in each genuine sheet.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

A lady recently stepped out of a carriage on Broadway, drew a cowhide, and approached a gentleman promenader, but suddenly retreated to her vehicle again, saying, "You are not the one!" He was the one, but had just purchased a hat of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and looked so handsome that he escaped.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HALSTED AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AGAIN.—He will now be happy to meet the numbers who have been disappointed of finding him there; and others desiring information in regard to his Roundhill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.

See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Operating through the blie and the blood, these great searchers of the system—discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 1.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s '80	90½	215 Erie Railroad	6
12,000 do	90¾	100 Hudson R. R.	s60 31
4,500 Virginia 6s	96	100 Harlem R.	b60 10¾
10,000 do	s60 96	350 Harlem R. Pref	38¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	100 do	b30 38¼
5,000 do	s10 84	150 do	b30 38¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s	97¼	150 Reading R.	s10 42¾
6,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	5
1,000 Har. R. 1st Mt.	89	700 Mich. Cen. R.	b60 41¾
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p c. 1 M. S. F. Conv bds.	89	50 do	s30 41¾
5,000 N. Ia. 1st mtge.	80	6 do	41¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. bd.	78¾	10 do	41¾
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. bd	16¾	125 do	c 41¾
1,000 do	16¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 9¾
20 Tradesmen's Bank	110	50 do	9¾
10 American Ex. Bk.	103½	25 M. S. & N. I. R. g. s.	31¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	112¾	100 do	s60 31
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	19	40 Ill. Central R.	56
110 Pacific Mail S. Co	71	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 63¾
21 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94¾	100 do	s15 63¾
50 do	s60 92¾	200 do	b30 63¾
150 N. Y. C. R	b60 aft 10 72¾	400 do	63¾
850 do	72¾	50 do	63¾
150 do	s15 72¾	50 do	s15 63½
200 do	s10 72¾	71 Cleve. & Tol. R.	27
700 do	s3 73¼	225 do	26
100 do	b30 73¾	100 Chi & R. I. R.	s60 57
600 do	s60 71	50 do	58
100 do	s30 71½	100 do	s30 58
100 do	s15 72¼	100 do	s15 58
100 do	s15 72	50 do	s15 58¼
100 do	s13 72¾	400 do	58¾
105 do	c 72¾	100 do	s15 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100 Harlem R. Pref	38¾
25,000 do	b30 84¾	300 Reading R.	s30 42¾
10 000 do	s15 84	100 do	b30 43
5,000 Ill. Cn. R. Bd.	b60 80	100 Chic & Rk Is. R.	s30 58
12,000 do	80	18 Mich. Cen. R.	41¾
5,000 do	s60 78¾	100 M. S. & N Ia G. S.	s60 31
9 Am. Exchange Bk.	103	50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	56¾
25 Cumb. Coal Pref	19	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 63¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s5 73	100 do	s7 63¾
50 do	73¼	50 do	b30 64
360 Erie Railroad	6	100 do	b60 64

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Tennessee 6s	90¾	20 Homestead Fire Ins.	76¼